

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 34.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

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 - 6th—The means of getting at the required **TENSION on the Threads** is so simple and complete, that an even back-stitch on worsted or the material (which will not rip or ravel) can be readily obtained.
 - 7th—They will sew with equal facility **Silk, Twist, Linen Thread and common Spool Cotton.**
 - 8th—They have no rotary cams, cog-wheels or lever arms to make a noise, run hard or to get out of order.
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EXPLANATION OF VIENNA PRIZE MEDALS.

THE PRIZE MEDALS awarded at the Universal Exposition, at Vienna, 1873, were of the following descriptions, and rank in consecutive order as follows: See Official Catalogue, signed, H. G. Zietton, United States Commissioner-in-Chief.

First.—"THE MEDAL FOR PROGRESS. Awarded to Exhibitors who have furnished evidence of considerable progress over similar products shown at former Universal Exhibitions, by new inventions, etc., or by their efforts have otherwise essentially contributed to the progress of industry or to the improvement of Society."



**AWARDED TO THE REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.
VIENNA, 1873.**

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"The Remington Sewing Machine," Ilion, N. Y.

Second.—"THE MEDAL FOR MERIT. Awarded to Exhibitors in consideration of the excellence of the exhibits, the extent of their operations and the superiority of means and forces employed."

Awarded to several Sewing Machines.

These were the only prizes of any kind awarded to any Sewing Machine, and it is evident, both from the order of nomination and the explanatory language employed in the Official Catalogue, that no higher award was given than that to "THE REMINGTON."

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(APRIL 4, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	West Point, N Y					
2d	Benicia B's, Cal	Benicia B's, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermid, Nev	Benicia B's, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Cp Halleck, Nev	Camp Harney, Or
3d	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Sanders, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T	Camp Brown, W T
4th	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.
5th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas
6th	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T	Tucson, A. T
7th	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.	Fort Hayes, Kas.
8th	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn	St Paul, Minn
9th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Santa Fe, N. M.
10th	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.	Ringgold Bks. T.
11th	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
12th	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C
13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md
14th	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y	Ft Hamilton, N Y
15th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal
16th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I
17th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich
18th	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.
19th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas
20th	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T	Fort Bridger, W T
21st	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas	Fort Leavenworth, Kas
22nd	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.
23rd	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T
24th	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.
25th	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb
26th	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex
27th	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex
28th	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal	Angel Island, Cal
29th	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T	Cp Douglas, U T
30th	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T
31st	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Garland, C T
32nd	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn	Newville, Tenn
33rd	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.
34th	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C
35th	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La	Jackson Bks, La
36th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn
37th	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or	Ft Klamath, Or
38th	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T	Fort Sully, D T
39th	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T	Prescott, A T
40th	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex
41st	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex

First Cavalry—Companies L and M, Ft Walla Walla, W. T. Second Cavalry—Company L, Ft Ellis, M T; Company M, Omaha, Neb. Third Cavalry—Co. L, Ft D. A. Russell, W T; Co. M, North Platte, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Clark, Tex; Company M, Fort Duncan, Tex. Fifth Cavalry—Companies L and M, Camp Grant, A. T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Riley, Kas; Company M, Fort Lyon, C T. Seventh Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold Bks, Tex; Company M, Fort Stockton, Tex. Eighth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Union, N M; Company M, Fort Union, N M. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Barranca, Fla; Company M, Fort Stockton, Tex. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Richardson, Tex; Company M, Ft Sill, I T. First Artillery—Company L, Ft Barranca, Fla; Company M, Ft Stockton, Tex. Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N. C.; Company M, Fort Johnston, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Fort Wood, N Y; Company M, David's Island, N Y. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Alcatraz Isl, Ca; Company M, Presidio, Cal. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M, Fort Preble, Me.



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Recent Testimony from an Intelligent and Most Impartial Source. From the London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.

In an elaborate article of eighteen closely printed pages upon "English Dictionaries," it reviews the present condition of English Lexicography, and speaks of the leading Lexicons of the language. Space only permits the following extracts:

"Seventy years passed before Johnson was followed by Webster, an American writer, who faced the task of the English Dictionary with a full appreciation of its requirements, leading to better practical results.

"As to the Spelling-Book, the astonishing statement is made that twenty-four millions of it were sold up to 1847, [now increased to FIFTY MILLIONS.] the consequences of this comparative monopoly of orthography and orthoepy being the present almost mechanical uniformity of American spelling and pronunciation.

"His laborious comparison of twenty languages, though never published, bore fruit in his own mind, and his training placed him both in knowledge and judgment far in advance of Johnson as a philologist. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language was published in 1828, and of course appeared at once in England, where successive re-editions have not kept it in the highest place as a practical Dictionary.

"The acceptance of an American dictionary in England has itself had an immense effect in keeping up the community of speech, to break which would be a grievous harm, not to mention the English-speaking nations alone, but to mankind. The result of this has been that the common dictionary must suit both sides of the Atlantic.

"Every dictionary compiler, by the mere fact of his selection and treatment of words, is able

to exalt some and degrade others thus gaining a practical influence over the language he deals with. Fully conscious of this influence Webster used it with intent in his Dictionary. Thus it was his decision as a zealous purist that brought in the revived older spelling *traveler*, *worshiped*, &c., and substituted the Latin *favor*, *honor*, for the English *favour*, *honour*, &c., while, for the sake of uniformity, the old but unusual forms *center*, *meter*, are given precedence over *centre*, *metre*, &c. These peculiarities, accepted by the American public, often enable the reader to distinguish at a glance an American from an English book.

"The American revised Webster's Dictionary of 1864, published in America and England, is of an altogether higher order than these last. [The London Imperial and Student's.] It bears on its title-page the names of Drs. Goodrich and Porter, but inasmuch as its especial improvement is in the etymological department, the care of which was committed to Dr. MAHNS, of Berlin, we prefer to describe it in short as the Webster-Mahns dictionary. Many other literary men, among them Professors Whitney and Dana, aided in the task of compilation and revision. On consideration it seems that the editors and contributors have gone far toward improving Webster to the utmost that he will bear complete. The vocabulary has become almost complete as regards usual words, while the definitions keep throughout to Webster's simple, careful style, and the derivations are assigned with the aid of good modern authorities.

"On the whole, the Webster-Mahns dictionary, as it stands, is most respectable, and certainly the best PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT. "Dr. J. E. Worcester's first publications in dictionary-work were abridgements of Johnson and Webster, and he afterwards brought out dictionaries in his own name, from that of 1830 to his latest work, which appeared in 1860. He considered these later works as entirely independent of Webster's, yet on internal evidence of similarity of method, and frequent close correspondence of the definitions and authorities chosen, it seems to us that he under-rated his debt to his predecessor, guide and model. A critic hesitating to open the volume without knowing anything of its authorship, would be apt to suppose that he had before him one of the series of revised and enlarged Webster's Dictionaries. Looking at it from a practical point of view, it may be sufficient to define it as a vast, industrious and careful work, superior to the 'Imperial Dictionary,' but inferior in most points to the Webster-Mahns.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Zig; or Point Lynde Light.—Miss Lott. Saturday Matinee, 1.30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity.—Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. D. H. Hawkins, Mr. F. Hardenburgh, Mr. George Clarke, etc. Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett and others. Matinee, Saturday, 1.30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray.—Miss Rose Eyring, Mr. Stuart Hobson. Saturday Matinee, at 1.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot.—Mlle. Marie Almee, M. Juteau. Saturday Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Davy Crockett.—Mr. F. Mayo, Miss Rose Hand.

THE MOONSHKUM.—Cycorama of Paris by Night.—Music, etc.—Afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Central Park.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffrey-Lewis.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities.—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XL.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 554.

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The Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 23 Murray St., just out of Broadway.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 23, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

Publishes acts of Congress: An act to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of Buffalo river against the sand-bar formed by the gale of December, 1873. Approved, February 25, 1874. An act authorizing the chief clerk of the War Department to sign requisitions on the Treasury during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War. Approved, March 4, 1874.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending March 30, 1874.

Tuesday, March 24.

Par. 14, S. O. No. 42, February 26, 1874, from this office, directing First Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, to report to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory April 1, 1874, is amended to direct him to so report without delay.

Discharged.—Corporal W. E. Leighton, Company H, Second Artillery; Superintendent Charles N. Ruby, of the National Cemetery, to take effect April 1.

Wednesday, March 25.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Vinton A. Goddard, Fourth Artillery, in S. O. No. 57, March 17, 1874, from this office, is further extended seven days.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward August Guthke, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain De Witt C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry, in S. O. No. 207, October 17, 1873, from this office, is further extended twenty-days.

Second Lieutenant William Paulding, Tenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to take effect on completion of his duties as member of the General Court-martial appointed by par. 9, S. O. No. 61, March 21, 1874, from this office, and will join his regiment in the Department of Texas.

Thursday, March 26.

Leave of absence for five months is granted First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, Regimental Quartermaster, Eleventh Infantry.

By direction of the President, so much of S. O. No. 40, February 23, 1874, from this office, as accepts the resignation of Captain Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry, is revoked.

The leave of absence granted Captain F. D. Ogilby, Eighth Infantry, in S. O. No. 55, October 25, 1873, from Headquarters of the Army, is extended one month.

Friday, March 27.

The Commanding General Department of the Gulf will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant William Jetter, Company G, Nineteenth Infantry, now serving with his command.

The following-named musicians of the General Service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., are assigned to the detachment of field music at the Military Academy, and will be forwarded to West Point, N. Y., at the first favorable opportunity: Clarence M. Judson, Max Lowenthal, Edwin McCormick, Thomas McCormick, Charles M. Miller.

Discharged.—Sergeant C. Nagel, Company D, Eighth Infantry; Corporal D. Cameron, Company B, Sixth Cavalry.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Newport Barracks, Ky., on the 31st day of March, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private Thomas Hogan, Company E, Second Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major J. N. G. Whistler, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenants S. H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry; F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry; Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry; T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry. Surgeon E. Swift, judge-advocate of the court.

First Lieutenant W. A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the rendezvous of Captain O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry, Louisville, Ky., and for which Captain Moore is responsible.

Saturday, March 28.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major J. A. Potter, Quartermaster.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General,

Hospital Steward Emerick Lindstrom, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the commanding officer St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Colonel George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in S. O. No. 195, October 1, 1873, from this office, is further extended three months.

Par. 29, S. O. No. 66, March 27, 1874, from this office, appointing First Lieutenant W. A. Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, to act as Inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property at Louisville, Ky., for which Captain O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry, is responsible, is revoked, and Major A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, is appointed in his stead.

Monday, March 30.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Second Lieutenant H. B. Sarson, Second Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, will relieve Second Lieutenant A. McIntyre, Second Infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Corinth, Miss., and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

Lieutenant McIntyre will transfer to Lieutenant Sarson all records, orders, and instructions in his possession pertaining to the said cemeteries.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 28:

Company F, Tenth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex.
Company I, Nineteenth Infantry, from Greenwood, La., to Baton Rouge, La.

Post discontinued.—Greenwood, La.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

General Court-martial Orders No. 18, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, under date of February 26, promulgates the findings and sentence of Captain Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, tried and found guilty of "Violation of the 36th Article of War," and violation of section 1, chapter 87, of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1863. The accused was sentenced to forfeit all pay due him, to be cashiered and dismissed the service of the United States, and to pay a fine to the Government of one thousand dollars. The finding and sentence are approved by the War Department, but upon the recommendation of seven members of the court based on the fact that the Government has not sustained any pecuniary loss in consequence of the offence of the accused, the fine is remitted, and Captain Hunt is dismissed the service.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for three months is granted First Lieutenant L. E. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry, to take effect upon the return of Captain D. C. Poole to his company. (S. O. No. 11, April 1.)

2. The leave of absence for sixty days granted First Lieutenant Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 17, headquarters Division of the Atlantic, dated January 26, 1874, is extended ten days. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sully, D. T., April 16. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel D. S. Stanley; Captains C. J. Dickey, J. B. Irvine, Mott Hooton; First Lieutenants P. M. Thorne, M. E. Hogan, William Conway, H. H. Ketchum; Second Lieutenants W. H. Kell, E. W. Casey. Second Lieutenant J. McA. Webster, judge-advocate.

Seventh Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., April 16. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains D. W. Benham, J. M. J. Sanno, Constant Williams; First Lieutenants W. I. Reed, William Quinton, A. H. Jackson, Daniel Robinson, L. F. Burnett; Second Lieutenants W. L. English, H. A. Irgens, J. T. Van Orsdale, C. A. Worden, A. V. Amet. Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, judge-advocate.

Fort Ellis.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Ellis, M. T., April 28. First Lieutenant C. A. Coolidge and Second Lieutenant W. St. C. Long, Seventh Infantry, and the following officers of the Second Cavalry were detailed for the court: Major N. B. Sweitzer; Captains Lewis Thompson, G. L. Tyler; First Lieutenants J. G. McAlams, S. T. Hamilton; Second Lieutenants E. J. McClelland, C. B. Schofield, L. H. Jerome, C. F. Roe. First Lieutenant G. C. Doane, judge-advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, was March 28 ordered to proceed to make payments to February 28, 1874, of the troops stationed at Fort Totten, D. T. Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, was ordered same date to pro-

ceed to make payments to February 28, 1874, of the troops stationed at Forts Rice and Abraham Lincoln, D. T.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for thirty days was March 23 granted Assistant Surgeon, J. D. Hall, U. S. Army, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of ninety days—the leave not to take effect until a relieving medical officer shall have reported at the post for duty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Pay Department.—Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, U. S. Army, March 21 was ordered from Leavenworth City, Kas., to Omaha, Neb., on business connected with the Pay Department.

The Purchasing of Horses.—In accordance with instructions from the General of the Army, a board of officers was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 25, for the purpose of purchasing two hundred horses for the Sixth Cavalry, and two hundred and seventy-five horses for the Eighth Cavalry. The board will be governed in its operations by the instructions of the General of the Army, copies of which will be furnished it. Detail for the board: Captains Joseph Kerin, S. M. Whitside, Sixth Cavalry; J. F. Randall, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. B. Jones, R. Q. M., Third Infantry.

Eighth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant C. M. O'Connor was March 24 detailed as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Union, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. No. 86, c. s., from department headquarters.

The New Springfield Muskets.—The Secretary of War having designated the Third and Fifth regiments of infantry in this department to be armed with the new Springfield rifled-muskets, calibre 45, the company commanders of those regiments are ordered to at once make out and forward to the Chief of Ordnance proper requisitions for these arms, and the necessary ammunition, not exceeding 150 rounds per man. When the new arms and ammunition are received those now in the hands of the two regiments will be shipped to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Fort Lyon.—A correspondent writes: A game of base ball was played March 21, between the Friendship Base Ball Club, of Company H, and the Lyon Base Ball Club, of Company M, Sixth Cavalry, now stationed at this post—the Friendship winning the game by a score of 26 to 19, in two hours and fifteen minutes. The playing was excellent for amateur clubs, the batting and fielding particularly of the Friendships being as fine as most any I have witnessed in the States, in days gone by. The Lyon club played well, but was rather weak on account of the loss of one of its best players. Base ball being about the only amusement that soldiers have, we of course are enjoying it; but with only little time to practice, cannot expect such a game as some of your Eastern clubs can play.

Fort Garland.—A correspondent writes under date of March 21: The members of Co. D, 15th Infantry, garrisoning this post, gave their second annual military ball, in commemoration of the birth of St. Patrick. It was from all accounts the most brilliant affair of the kind ever held in this part of the country. All the officers of the garrison and their families graced the occasion with their presence, and staid during the greater part of the night. The names of officers present are: General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel, Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding Regiment and Post; Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster, U. S. Army, and his clerk; Captain A. P. Caraher, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Blair, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieutenant C. M. DeLany, commanding Company D, Fifteenth Infantry; A. A. Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. Army, etc. The music, furnished by the band of the Fifteenth Infantry, under the leadership of Mr. John Boyer, gave great satisfaction. Company D quarters were used for the occasion, one squad room for the dance hall, and one for the supper room. The ball room was beautifully decorated. The committee of arrangements were Sergeant Brown, Corporal Edward Sheehan, Sergeant Thomas and Corporal Wm. Cook. The floor managers were Sergeant McKeever, Sergeant Johnston, and Private Ed. Garhringer. Dancing commenced at eight o'clock, General Kautz leading the grand march, and was continued until twelve, when supper was announced, which was skillfully prepared by Private Miller, of Company D. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up until reveille, when the ball broke up in good order.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Second Cavalry.—Captain John Mix, being disabled for service in the field, February 28 by field orders was relieved from duty with the expedition and directed to return to Omaha Barracks.

Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry, March 23, was detailed as an additional member of the board of officers, instituted by par. 6, S. O. No. 26, c. s., from department headquarters.

Captain James N. Wheelan, Second Cavalry, promoted from first lieutenant, Company B, Second Cavalry, now serving at Camp Brown, W. T., March 27 was ordered to join Company G, Second Cavalry, to which he has been promoted, at Fort Ellis, M. T.

Ninth Infantry.—Captain Frederick Means March 19 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M.

instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 39, c. a., from department headquarters.

Omaha Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Neb., March 19. The following officers of the Ninth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Andrew S. Burt, Frederick Mears, Edwin Pollock; First Lieutenants William B. Pease, William E. Hofman, James Regan; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Rockefeller. First Lieutenant William L. Carpenter, judge-advocate.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon J. R. Laine, U. S. Army, at Grand Island, March 17 was ordered to report in person to Captain Samuel Munson, Ninth Infantry, for duty with his company (C, Ninth Infantry), on the Loup Fork, Neb.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann, Medical Department, U. S. Army, March 23 was relieved from duty with the Sioux expedition, and ordered to Fort McPherson to resume his duties as post surgeon at that station.

Fort D. A. Russell.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, March 19. Detail for the court: Major Thomas S. Dunn, Eighth Infantry; Captain John Rziha, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Morris C. Foot, Ninth Infantry; Royal E. Whitman, Third Cavalry; Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant Thomas Wilhelm, adjutant, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson March 16 was detailed as judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 5, c. a., from department headquarters, vice Second Lieutenant W. W. McCammon, adjutant, relieved.

Fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days March 16 was granted Second Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw.

Thirteenth Infantry.—One of the companies at Camp Douglas, of the Thirteenth Infantry, March 16 was ordered to the garrison of Fort Fred. Steele.

First Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance March 23 was detailed as judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 37, c. a., from department headquarters, vice Second Lieutenant Gilman, relieved.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Colonel John E. Smith February 13 was assigned to the command of the expedition into the Sioux country.

Leave of absence for fifteen days March 27 was granted Second Lieutenant Robert A. Lovell, Fourteenth Infantry.

Camp Douglas.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, March 19. Captain William H. Bisbee, Fourth Infantry, Second Lieutenant William A. Dinwiddie, Second Cavalry, and the following officers of the Thirteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains James T. McGinnies, Phillip H. Ellis; First Lieutenant Jerauld A. Olmsted; Second Lieutenants Mitchell F. Jamar, Samuel N. Holmes. Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Gilman, judge-advocate.

Fort Sanders.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sanders, March 18. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon George P. Jaquett, U. S. Army; Captains William H. Powell, Fourth Infantry; Alexander Sutorius, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Henry R. Lemly, Third Cavalry. Captain Frederick E. Trotter, Fourteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant Augustus C. Paul, March 21.

St. Joseph.—The board of officers, instituted by par. 6, S. O. No. 26, c. a., from department headquarters, March 25 was ordered from St. Joseph, Mo., to Osceola, Iowa, and thence to Omaha, Neb.

Payment of Troops.—Major Simeon Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, March 23 was directed to pay the troops at Fort McPherson, North Platte, and Sidney Barracks, instead of Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, U. S. Army, heretofore ordered on this duty.

Target Practice.—Abstract of report of target practice, for the month of February, 1874, showing the company in each arm of service which made the best target, in a single trial, three shots per man:

Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance from target—yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average distance from centre, inches.	Size of target, in.	Company Commanders.
CAVALRY, Feb. 9,....	3d	A	300	108	59	9	72x44	Capt. T. B. Dewees.
INF'RY, Feb. 26,....	14th	B	300	87	79	3 3-4	72x44	Capt. Higes.

The Sioux Expedition.—The companies of the Sioux expedition, hereinafter named, March 24 were ordered to be dropped from the returns of the posts from which they were detached in February, and will be taken up and regularly reported as "regular garrison" at the stations at which they are now serving, as follows: Companies A, C, I, and M, Second Cavalry, at Fort Laramie; Company G, Third Cavalry, and Companies H, Eighth Infantry, B, and K, Thirteenth Infantry, F, Fourteenth Infantry, at Red Cloud Agency. Company B, Third Cavalry, and Companies B, C, F, and K, Eighth Infantry, at Spotted Tail's Agency. The officers serving with the companies, heretofore mentioned, will be held as entitled to quarters for themselves and families at the posts from which they were detached in February, until provisions can be made for them at the stations at which they are now serving.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Stockton.—Hospital Steward S. W. Reynolds, U. S. Army, March 18 was ordered by stage to Fort Stockton, Texas, for duty.

Tenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, March 21 was granted First Lieutenant F. E. Olmstead.

Medical Department.—The General Court-martial instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 14, c. a., from department headquarters, of which Assistant Surgeon William H. Forwood, Medical Department, is president, March 21 was dissolved.

A. A. Surgeon A. L. Buffington, U. S. Army, March 20 was relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, and ordered to Ringgold Barracks, via Galveston, Texas, and Brasher City, La., for duty. Hospital Steward Henry Von Versen, U. S. Army, at same time was relieved from duty at Ringgold Barracks and ordered to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Fourth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant C. A. P. Hatfield March 20 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. No. 32, c. a., from department headquarters.

The verbal instructions of the Brigadier-General commanding to the chief ordnance officer of the department, directed the issue of new arms and ammunition to the Fourth Cavalry, March 20, company commanders were directed to turn in to the San Antonio Arsenal all carbines and pistols (with spare parts, and ammunition pertaining to them) for which they are now responsible.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant John L. Bullis March 20 was relieved from duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, and directed to join his company at Fort Brown, Texas.

11th G. C.-M. Detail.—Captain C. A. Wikoff, Eleventh Infantry, and Second Lieutenant John Conline, Ninth Cavalry, March 20 were detailed as additional members of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. No. 40, c. a., from department headquarters.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, March 25 was ordered to Charleston, S. C., for duty.

Medical Department.—Surgeon W. J. Sloan, U. S. Army, medical director of the Department of the South, March 23 was ordered to Ash Barracks, Nashville, Tenn., on inspection duty.

Second Cavalry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at McPherson Barracks, March 17. Second Lieutenant G. S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain A. S. Daggett; First Lieutenant Aug. R. Egbert; Second Lieutenants W. V. Wolfe, John K. Waring. First Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey, judge-advocate.

Second Infantry.—The leave of absence for thirty days, granted Captain William Mills, by par. 3, S. O. No. 19, c. a., headquarters Department of the South, March 21 was extended thirty days.

The leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, March 21 was granted Captain A. S. Daggett, Second Infantry, in par. 2, S. O. No. 145, series of 1873, from department headquarters, to enable him to obey a summons of the Supreme Court of Maine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster, U. S. Army, chief paymaster Department of the Gulf, March 19 was ordered to Mount Vernon, Ala., and Barrancas Barracks, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops at those stations. After which he will return to his station in New Orleans.

Nineteenth Infantry.—According to modified orders of March 19, Company I, Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to take post at Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, La., instead of at Jackson Barracks, La.

Captain W. T. Gentry, Nineteenth Infantry, was March 24 appointed to inspect at Colfax, La., certain subsistence stores, for which Second Lieutenant Thos. M. Wene, Nineteenth Infantry, A. C. S., is responsible, and which have been reported unserviceable on inventory dated 14th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, March 26 was ordered to Baton Rouge Barracks, La., to assume command of that post.

Sixth Infantry.—The department commander gave notice March 24, accompanied by Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, A. D. C., would proceed to St. Martinsville, La., and inspect the military post at that point.

Inspector-General Department.—Captain W. W. Sanders, A. D. C., A. I.-G. of the department, March 13 was ordered to Corinth, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., on public business.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending March 31, 1874: First Lieutenants Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery;

James Pratt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry.

Fifth Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days March 27 was granted First Lieutenant Frank Thorp.

Madison Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, March 30. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Third Artillery; Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, Medical Department; Captains Edmund C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants Constantine Chase, Third Artillery; Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

Fort Wadsworth.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., April 3. Assistant Surgeon Henry R. Tilton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain La Ruet L. Livingston; First Lieutenants James B. Burbank, George A. Thurston, Ramsay D. Potts; Second Lieutenants William E. Birkhimer, Charles A. H. McCauley. First Lieutenant James Chester, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, March 24, 1874: First Lieutenant John G. D. Knight, Engineer Department; Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. Army, March 16 was relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and ordered to report to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve A. A. Surgeon Curtis E. Price, U. S. Army, who on being relieved was directed to report to the commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., for duty at that post, to which he is assigned. A. A. Surgeon W. L. Newlands, U. S. Army, at the same time was relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal.

Fourth Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Joseph Garrard was March 18 ordered to report to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty at that post.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

First Infantry.—The Secretary of War having directed that the first regiment of Cavalry be supplied with Springfield breech-loading carbines and Colts' revolvers, calibre 45, commanding officers of Companies B, E, F, H, K, L, and M, will prepare without delay and forward to the Assistant Adjutant-General, through post commanders, requisitions for these arms for the full strength of the company at the present legal maximum standard; including also carbine and pistol metallic cartridges, calibre 45, one hundred and fifty each, per man.

The Indians.—A despatch from Washington, March 28, says: Captain Brayton, Seventh Infantry, reports from Camp Stambaugh, W. T., that eight horses were stolen by Indians from near Camp Brown on the 8th of March. The horses were the property of W. P. Noble, a freight contractor between Camp Stambaugh and Bryan. Major Dudley, Third Cavalry, reports from Sidney Barracks the theft of seventeen horses from Riverside Rancho, North Platte, on the night of the 17th of March. The theft was committed by reservation Indians, who are just now making strong professions of peace.

A Tucson special to the San Diego Union says that Major Randall's late fight with the Apaches resulted in eleven killed and thirty-four captured.

A despatch received at Army headquarters Washington, March 27, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, of the Tenth Cavalry, says that on the 12th of February, one of the surveyors of Mr. Hockbush's party, which was then to the northwest of the Wichita agency, was murdered by reservation Indians. It is believed they were Kiowas. The despatch also states that the surveyors are reported to be breaking up their parties in the field and abandoning the work.

Frank M. Cox, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding, reports to headquarters Department of Texas, from Fort Bliss, Texas: I have the honor to state that citizens of San Elizario, about twenty-two miles from this post, report that a party of Indians, supposed to be from the Fort Stanton reservation, visited that town about ten days ago, during the night, capturing six horses and killing two. The citizens also report that on the night of March 6, another party, also supposed to be Mesquero Apaches, from the Fort Stanton neighborhood, visited the town and stole horses numbering, in the conflicting accounts, from ten to twenty. An armed party of citizens of San Elizario trailed the stolen stock as far as Guadalupe Pass, without overtaking them. They delayed making any earlier report to me, knowing that there was no cavalry at this post available for scouting.

The following is the present condition of this year's appropriation bills: The Naval Emergency Extra Appropriation bill, and the Army, Navy and Fortification bills have passed both houses and become laws. The Indian and Military Academy Appropriation bills have been reported, but not yet reached for action. The Deficiency bill will be reported this week, and then the Pension, Postal, Consular, and Diplomatic, river and harbor and sundry civil expenses bills will be prepared by the committee and reported to the House in the order named. In the bills already reported there has been a reduction of between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 from the revised estimates of the departments, and

the committee confidently expect to be able to affect an aggregate saving of \$25 000,000 in the total appropriations this year as compared with those of the last session.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

In the House, on March 26, the following resolution offered by Mr. Hutton, was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs: "Whereas it is believed that the efficiency and economy of the Naval Department of the Government would be promoted by the removal of the Navy-yard from the City of Washington to the neighboring City of Alexandria; Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety and necessity for such removal."

Mr. Thornburgh introduced House bill No. 2661, to reduce the Army of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hutton presented the petition of the widow of Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, for increase of pension to \$50 per month.

In the Senate, Mr. Cragin, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, to whom were referred several petitions of members of the class of 1869, at the Naval Academy, praying that an act be passed allowing them to take rank and precedence as determined by the date of their graduation, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petitions. He also reported, without amendment, House bill No. 1201, authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers and crew of the *Bienvenue*, and House bill No. 88, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to remove the powder-magazine from Fort Norfolk, Va.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Edward B. Northrop, late Seventeenth Infantry, was after some discussion upon its merits, recommitted to the Committee on Pensions.

In the Senate, on March 27, the committee reported on House bill No. 2672, granting a pension to the widow of the late Colonel Gustavus Loomis, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; also on House bill No. 2677, to grant a pension to the widow of John Harris, late commandant of the Marine Corps, which was similarly disposed of.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on House bill No. 565, for the relief of Peters and Reed, naval contractors, at the Norfolk yard, in 1860, and it was placed on the private calendar.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported back House bill No. 1193, for the relief of the estate of the late Major C. S. Underwood, Paymaster U. S. Army, and it was referred to Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

In the Senate, on March 30, the pension committee reported adversely on the bill granting a pension to Helen M. Stansbury.

A petition was presented from Medical-Inspector P. S. Wales, asking to be placed on prize list of the New Orleans prize fund.

House bill granting pension to the mother of the late Major-General McPherson was passed.

In the House, the following bills were introduced: No. 2754, by Mr. Putnam, to restore Captain A. G. Clary to his original position in the Navy; No. 2761, by Mr. Houghton, authorizing correction of errors in prize lists; No. 2771, by Mr. Maynard, for the relief of Second-Lieutenant J. Scott Payne, Sixth Cavalry; No. 2774, by Mr. Platt, for the relief of Edward Cavendish.

In the Senate, on March 31, Mr. Conkling introduced resolution No. 7, for the re-appointment of Robert L. May in the Navy.

Text of bills introduced: H. R. No. 2560, to appoint Doctor Holmes Wikoff a surgeon in the Navy. Whereas Doctor Wikoff, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, now acting assistant surgeon in the United States naval service, when attempting to enter the regular service, in 18 , finding that to finish the course of lectures he was then attending would carry him beyond the age (twenty-six) after which he could not enter the regular service, applied to the Secretary of the Navy, who consented to waive the objection of two or three weeks in favor of the doctor's attending the course to the end; and whereas Congress in the meantime passed an act totally destroying the Secretary's power to waive the time consented to; and the doctor, being thus debarred from entering the regular service, entered the service as acting assistant surgeon, in which capacity he has served faithfully and with great credit since 18 : Therefore, that the Secretary of the Navy, be authorized to appoint Doctor Wikoff a surgeon in the regular service; commission to date from appointment.

H. R. No. 2618, by Mr. Hynes: That in cases of wounds, disability, and death originating in the naval service, the origin thereof shall be considered to have been in the line of duty, where service of twenty years is shown, unless there be positive evidence to the contrary.

H. R. No. 2575, by Mr. Archer: That surgeons and paymasters on the retired list holding the commissions of medical directors and pay directors, under the act approved March 3, 1871, shall be paid from the date of said commissions, as if retired in those grades respectively.

H. R. No. 2572, by Mr. Randall: That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission the officer now holding the appointment of professor of French at the United States Naval Academy, by the title of "Professor of the French Language at the United States Naval Academy," and that said professor shall be entitled to the same rate of pay, and to all the privileges and immunities which now are, or hereafter may be, granted to the professors of mathematics of the Navy. Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Alaska* was at Havana on March 27.

The U. S. S. *Guard*, having completed repairs, sailed from Gibraltar on March 2 for New York.

REAR-ADMIRAL THORNTON A. JENKINS was a passenger in the steamer *Java*, which arrived at New York on March 27.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the *Iroquois* was at Hong Kong on February 9, completely crippled, her boilers having given out entirely.

The *Saranac* arrived at Panama on March 15 from Acapulco, and remains there subject to the orders of the Inter-oceanic Canal Commission.

The House Naval Committee March 31, heard W. H. Ward, of New York, in support of his claim for compensation by the Government for the use of his invention for casting shells.

ADVICES from Yokohama, February 23, report the *Hartford* at Hong Kong, and shortly expected at Yokohama. The *Ashuelot* was at Yokohama, having just undergone extensive repairs. The *Saco* was also at Yokohama, and the *Laekawanna* at Shanghai.

The *Tuscarora* was at Honolulu on March 4, and expected to leave for Yokohama after the arrival of the mail steamer due March 8 from San Francisco. The *Tuscarora* would reach Yokohama about the latter part of April. Health of officers and crew good.

The steam tug *Fortune* having proved insufficient for the comfortable accommodation of the cadet-engineers during their annual practice cruise, it is not unlikely that a much larger vessel will be detailed for them this summer. The *Wachusett* has been applied for.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated at Honolulu by the *Benicia* and *Portsmouth*, both of which displayed the national ensign from the peak and mastheads, and dressed ship from the topgallant-mastheads to the lower yards with signal flags. The flag of Hawaii, and those of the U. S. Legation and Consulates on shore, were also displayed during the day. H. M. S. *Tenedos* united in observing the day.

A KEY WEST despatch of March 30, reports the arrival of the *Junata* from Havana, leaving all quiet. The *Ossipee* has gone out with all the commanding officers on board, to witness the experiments with Harvey's torpedoes to-morrow. All the marines of the fleet are to be landed, inspected, and reviewed by Major Nicholson by permission of the Secretary, and there is also to be torpedo practice with the steam launches.

On Monday, the 30th ult., Rear-Admiral Worden, accompanied by a number of his officers, representing each department of the Naval Academy, called upon the Hon. James B. Groome, the new Governor of Maryland, at the Executive Mansion in Annapolis, and paid their respects. Governor Groome, assisted by the ladies of the household, received them very kindly, and promised to make an official visit to the Academy, after the adjournment of the State Legislature.

On the departure of Rear-Admiral Case from Key West, Rear-Admiral Scott resumes the command of the force on the North Atlantic station. His flag is to be transferred to the *Colorado*, and his command, in addition to his flagship, will consist of the *Worcester*, *Brooklyn*, *Ticonderoga*, *Canandaigua*, *Ossipee*, *Wachusett*, *Kansas*, *Shamouti*, *Pinta*, and the monitors now at Key West. The *Despatch* is to come to Norfolk, and the *Mayflower* to Portsmouth, N. H. The *Fortune* will resume her surveying duties. For the present the *Lancaster* will remain on the North Atlantic station, and also the *Powhatan*.

DESPATCHES have been received by the Navy Department from Captain E. R. Colhoun, senior officer on the Asiatic station, dated on board flagship *Hartford*, at Hong Kong, February 9. Rear-Admiral Parrott hauled down his flag on January 12, and transferred the command of the station to Captain Colhoun. The *Hartford* visited Macao after January 15, and returned to Hong Kong on February 2. The *Laekawanna* is reported at Shanghai, and the *Iroquois* is still at Hong Kong. The *Saco* was at Yokohama. The *Yantic* was expected soon at Hong Kong from her cruise to Manila, Borneo, and other places. The *Monocacy* left Hong Kong for Saigon on February 5, thence for Bangkok, Siam. She was expected back early in April. The *Palos*, when last heard from, was at Shanghai, about proceeding to Nagasaki. All the stores had been transferred from the *Idaho* to the storehouse on shore at Nagasaki.

UPON the written application of Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran, representing the almost unanimous wish of the field, staff, and company officers of the Marine Corps, General Zeilin, the commandant, has decided to convene a board for the purpose of revising and improving the uniform of the corps, which has been in use, with slight modification, since 1859. Officers who have been anticipating action of this kind, and have deferred replenishing their wardrobes, can facilitate the incubations of the board, when convened, by communicating promptly any ideas or suggestions they may not have offered already, the speedy adoption of a costume that will elicit general admiration, and give greatest satisfaction in the matter of neatness, elegance, comfort and economy, being greatly desired. A radical change in the present uniform is neither expected nor wished, as in some respects it is better than any now in use. No better season could have been selected for convening a "harness board."

The *Swatara*, fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is to be completed by the 1st of May, and will convey the scientific commissioners who are to observe the transit of Venus in the South Sea. The vessel has been entirely rebuilt from the keel, having live oak frames, with wales and bottom plank of white oak, and heads of yellow pine. The present dimensions of the ship are: length, 216 feet at load water line; beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet 6 inches, with a mean draft of about 16 feet, and a capacity of 910 tons, new measurement. The battery for this voyage will probably be 2 9-inch guns, the regular battery consisting of 6 guns, 9-inch, 1 11-inch, 1 60-pounder, and a number of howitzers. The hull has just been coppered, and the ship removed from the dry dock to the derrick, where the lower masts have been set, and the remainder of the rigging will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. There will also be tried upon this ship the first of the compound engines designed and fitted by the Department. The *Tennessee* is lying under the shears at the same yard, and her engines are being adjusted prior to their trial. The torpedo boat is also in the hands of the machinists, no work being done at present by the Government.

THE *Benicia*, Captain W. E. Hopkins commanding, arrived at Honolulu on February 26, sixty-five days from Panama. On the passage, after crossing the line to the eastward of the Gallapagos Islands, light airs from the southeast were met. Her station for the present will be at Honolulu. A battalion of 800 sailors and marines from the *Benicia*, *Tuscarora*, and *Portsmouth*, consisting of seven companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Graham, executive officer of the *Benicia*, occupied a position in the line on the occasion of the funeral of the late King Lunailo, which took place on February 28. After depositing the body of his Majesty in the royal mausoleum, the usual volleys were fired by the company of marines commanded by Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, U. S. M. C., attached to the *Benicia*. The battalion was complimented on its excellent appearance, and the good conduct and bearing of the men elicited praise. Captain Hopkins, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was thanked specially by the present king for the attendance of the battalion at the funeral of his predecessor, which added so much to the solemnity of the occasion. His Majesty King Kalakaua having expressed his pleasure to receive the American officers, Captain Hopkins, Commanders Belknap and Skerrett, and a large number of other officers of the *Benicia*, *Tuscarora*, and *Portsmouth*, were presented to his Majesty by the United States Minister, the Hon. Henry A. Pierce, on March 2. The occasion was one of great interest, and full details are published in the Honolulu papers. In addition to the commanding officers above named, the following are mentioned as having been present at the audience, and having been introduced to his Majesty: Chief Engineers George F. Kutz and Louis J. Allen; Surgeons H. S. Pitkin and W. H. Jones; Lieutenant-Commanders W. H. Whiting and Lewis Clark; Lieutenants George A. Norris, T. M. Symonds, E. K. Moore; Paymaster Edwin Putnam; P. A. Paymaster J. G. Hobbs; Passed Assistant Engineers J. H. Harmony and A. C. Engard; Master Frederick Singer; Ensign M. D. Hyde, and Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, U. S. Army.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: The Naval Appropriation bill came back to the House from the Senate with a curious amendment. The House bill provided that the grade of brigadier-general and the office of commandant of the Marine Corps, on the creation of a vacancy, be abolished. An amendment was proposed in the Senate Committee on naval affairs, which passed without apparent notice in the Senate, and which would effect a very material change in the method of discipline in the Marine Corps. The amendment provided that the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank, pay, etc., of a colonel, and "shall be made by selection from among the officers of the corps." The Marine Corps is the soldiery of the Navy. The nature of its organization is the same as that of the Army. The organic act, and all acts organizing this corps, apply to it the system of the Army organization. The pay of these officers and men is regulated by the pay of the Army, and the law places the officers of the Marine Corps on the same footing with regard to rank and pay as Army officers. Promotion in the Army, according to law, is based upon seniority up to the grade of brigadier-general, and then by selection; and in selecting, the President is not confined to the Army. The same law of promotion obtains in the Marine Corps. The amendment proposed in the Senate to the Naval Appropriation bill would entirely change the law which has existed since the organization of the Marine Corps. The abolition of the grade of brigadier-general of the Marine Corps gives, without further legislation, the head of the corps the rank and style of "colonel commandant," and the pay of colonel. But, under the amendment, this officer would be selected from the officers of the corps, and could not be promoted to this position from the line, either by reason of seniority or on the ground of merit. The amendment would permit any officer who may have chosen to leave his place in the line, and to abandon his opportunities for promotion for a higher and comfortable position on the staff in Washington, Philadelphia, or New York, to be eligible to the commandant's place in the corps, without working up from the line. The House committee have very carefully considered this amendment, and have decided to strike out the words "by selection from among the officers of the staff."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Transcript, writing from Annapolis, March, 1874, spins out the following yarn: "From the 'Hub of the Universe' to the 'Garden of Eden'—for so is Annapolis called. The legend runs on this wise: Somewhere within the last twenty years, Adam returned to earth, and

sought for the Garden of Eden. He searched through every nook of Asia; he explored Africa and Europe—but in vain; he could not find the well-remembered spot. With a sad heart he turned his face toward the New World; but no, even in the wilds of South America all seemed strange and new. At last his journeyings brought him to Washington, and there, as he was one day telling regretfully of his bootless quest, some sympathizing stranger directed his steps to Annapolis. Thither he went. When he reached the heart of the city he gazed around him one moment in surprise, and then joyfully cried out, "This is the spot! This looks exactly as it did when I left the earth!" It is needless to add that this tale was conceived and propagated by those naughty midshipmen. The same correspondent, writing on March 28 from Annapolis, Md., says: "Last Saturday evening the midshipmen gave their annual tournament at the gymnasium. Nineteen of the best gymnasts in the academy executed the most graceful and daring feats on bars, rings, leaping barriers, and trapezes. Some of them showed themselves very accomplished acrobats. After the tournament was a little hop, as there always is whenever they get any ladies in the gymnasium; for this same gymnasium is the scene of all their Terpsichorean festivities. Here, Christmas after Christmas, the merry maskers have held their revels; here, time out of mind, the midshipmen have given their Saturday-evening hops; here, too, the unskilled aspirants for ball room honors have met at their Friday-evening 'stags' and aided each other's erring footsteps; here, year after year, the august officers have asserted themselves at their own weekly hops; and here, each succeeding January, the graduating class gives its annual ball, each ball more splendid than the last, until the final one of all surpassed in beauty of decoration almost everything of the sort that this country has ever produced. This great octagonal hall, with its sloping ceiling, the scene of so many happy hours, was once a stern fortress—old Fort Severn standing just where Severn River flows into Chesapeake Bay. The old fort has been as blithe as ever this past winter. On alternate Saturday afternoons the officers have given undress hops from four to seven, which they called 'kettledrums,' thereby beguiling the more grave and staid members of the little community to lend their dignified presence. But on Wednesday evenings the bachelor officers have held their own special hops at their private mess hall, where no midshipmen were admitted. Now that it is Lent, all parties have ceased except the 'stags,' which are continued on Saturday evenings, and which, on alternate weeks, those ladies who wish to go are invited to attend."

THE riot at Honolulu upon the election of His Majesty, on the 12th of February, although not of a very serious nature, was such as to require the landing of a detachment of seamen and marines from the *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth*, which vessels were in port at the time, for the preservation of peace and the protection of American interests and foreign residents. As soon as the election became known on the streets, riotous proceedings were set on foot, and continued—promising serious results—until a request was made for assistance from the foreign vessels in the harbor. Anticipating serious disturbance, everything had been kept in readiness should the services of a military force be needed to quell it. Commanders Belknap and Skerrett, who command respectively the *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth*, and who were on the alert, in less than twenty minutes after signal was given, landed 150 officers, blue jackets and marines, with a Gatling gun from the *Portsmouth*, which proceeded to the scene of the disturbance. The rioters very sensibly retired on the approach of this force. The Court-house was occupied and sentries posted, at the request of the authorities, and little demonstration was afterwards made by the disturbers of the public peace. The company from the *Tuscarora*, under the command of Lieut. Comdr. Theo. F. Jewell, with a detachment of marines under Orderly Sergeant Theo. Hoff, occupied the armory and were stationed at the prison; while the officers and men from the *Portsmouth* remained at the Court-house under the command of Lieut. Commander Lewis Clark, with a guard of marines posted at the Treasury. On the 16th, a part of the force was withdrawn and retired on ship board, and the remainder on the 19th, when peace and quiet had been fully restored. Lieut. Comdr. Clark was the senior officer present with the battalion and commanded the force from the *Portsmouth*, and Lieut. Comdr. Jewell commanded the detachment from the *Tuscarora*. The official report of Comdr. Belknap commends the zealous, judicious and creditable manner in which these officers performed their duties, in which they had the hearty support of the following officers, mentioned by name: Lieut. Geo. A. Norris, Ensign M. D. Hyde, 1st (now Passed) Asst. Eng. J. H. Harmony, and Midshipman W. H. H. South-erland, of the *Tuscarora*; Lieut. E. K. Moore, Ensigns J. W. Danenhower, C. P. Rees, F. H. Crosby, L. P. Jouett, and Asst. Surgeon T. H. Streets, of the *Portsmouth*. Chief Engineer L. J. Allen and Asst. Surgeon J. L. Neilson accompanied the battalion the first day, and during the continued occupation Lieuts. Geo. A. Baldy and Webster Doty and Midshipman T. E. D. W. Veeder, from the *Tuscarora*, were on duty at the armory at various times. The general conduct of the blue jackets and marines, Commander Belknap reports, was admirable, and warmly commended by the authorities. The authorities also paid a high compliment to the fine soldierly bearing of Orderly Sergeant Theo. Hoff, of the *Tuscarora's* guard.

THE Honolulu *Gazette* of March 4 gives some interesting details of the work of the U. S. S. *Tuscarora*, Commander George E. Belknap, in surveying the ocean bed of the North Pacific. It says: "The *Tuscarora* commenced her work in the Pacific in September, 1873, and sounded on a route running westerly from Cape Flattery, at the entrance to Puget Sound, to a point about north latitude 53 deg., and west longitude

150 deg., near the Aleutian chain of islands. On this voyage 34 casts of the sounding apparatus were made, varying in depth from 88 fathoms near Cape Flattery to 2,534 fathoms at the point in mid-ocean stated above. This is known as the northern telegraph route. The second voyage of the *Tuscarora* is the one in which she is now engaged. It commenced at San Diego, Southern California, which port the ship left on the 6th of January, 1864, and following a straight line to these islands, arrived here on the 2d of February. During the 27 days occupied on the passage, sixty-two casts were made with the sounding apparatus, varying in depth from 71 fathoms off San Diego to 3,054 fathoms (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles) in mid-ocean, and 63 fathoms near these islands. On the first night out after leaving San Diego, the lead suddenly struck bottom in 203 fathoms, the previous cast having shown a depth of 1,053 fathoms. The cup was drawn up much battered, and without having secured any sand, which showed that it must have struck on the pinnacle of a submarine range. A second cast made as soon as possible showed a depth of 323 fathoms. This seems to prove the existence of a submarine mountain range running parallel with the coast, as was believed to exist by Lieut. Brooks, of the schooner *Penmore Cooper*. Whatever ridge there may be is thought to be irregular and not continuous. About 80 miles east of Hawaii the ocean bed indicates a rise of 3,500 feet above the level to the east and west of it. Here, we may presume, is the germ of a new volcanic island, now gradually rising. Whenever the survey of the ocean bed is made in a more south-easterly direction from Hawaii, (which is the course that the volcanic upheavals in this ocean are found to follow,) the summit of a submarine volcano may be discovered much nearer the surface than on the line which has been lately surveyed. The apparatus in use for sounding on the *Tuscarora* is what is known as Thompson's. A fine steel piano-wire serves for a line, and has been found well adapted, as it possesses pliability and great strength, and is capable of sustaining a weight of over 200 pounds, yet weighing only 12 pounds to the mile. This wire is carried down by means of a 55-pound iron shot, which becomes detached as soon as it strikes the bottom. The copper cup which trings up the sand is attached directly over the shot, and is invariably brought up filled with mud, sand, or ooze, which is generally very fine, the color varying in different localities, but usually partaking of a light olive. Some specimens which Lieut. Brooke had, taken in a higher latitude, were of a lighter or greyish color, and as fine as flour. The wire used in sounding is reeled on a drum two feet in diameter and a few inches in breadth, and though it has been used over 200 times, it is as bright and free from rust as when first brought on board. The shortest time occupied in making a sounding of 2,500 fathoms (over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in depth,) and reeling the wire in again was one hour and twenty minutes, though generally it takes over two hours. No accident of any kind has been reported to us. Many interesting facts will doubtless be elicited from this new branch of naval service. The temperature of the water, at the depth of two to three miles, does not vary much, ranging from 32 deg. to 35 deg. Fahrenheit, but at less depths it is probably influenced more by currents flowing from warm and cold latitudes. The popular belief that the density of water in the ocean increases in a great degree with its depth, has been proved to be an error. For a long distance between this group and the American coast the bed of the ocean was found to be very level, varying scarcely a fathom to the mile, so that, to use the expressive phrase of an officer, a railroad train could be run over most of the ocean bed surveyed. So far as the survey has been made between this group and the coast, the ocean bed has been found most admirably adapted for laying a telegraphic cable. The ridge referred to presents no obstructions whatever, as the rise on either side is quite gradual. From this port the *Tuscarora* proceeds westward, and will continue her surveys to Japan, and then return to America via the northern route. This ship has been found admirably adapted to the service for which she was detailed, and we doubt not that the knowledge gained from her cruise will be invaluable to future ocean telegraphy in the Pacific. In Commander Belknap and his corps of assistants the Navy Department has secured officers who give every evidence of being the right men in the right place."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 1.—Master Richard Mitchell, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.
Medical Inspector E. R. Denby, to the Lancaster and fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 30th March next.

DETACHED.

Commodore Foxhall A. Parker has reported his return home from the North Atlantic Station, having been detached from duty connected therewith, and ordered to resume his regular duties at Annapolis, Md.

MARCH 28.—Surgeon D. Kindeberger, from the Wachusett on the 22d inst., and placed on waiting orders.
Assistant Engineer W. A. Minter, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

MARCH 28.—Mate Thomas M. Nelson, from the Fortune, at Key West, Fla., on the 17th inst., and placed on sick leave.
Chief Engineer Wm. H. King, from the Ossipee on the 18th inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, as inspector of machinery afloat.

MARCH 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Kennedy, from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Master Henry O. Handy, from the Frolic, and granted leave of absence for three months.

Assistant Engineer R. M. Huston, from the Ossipee on the 15th of May next, and resignation accepted to take effect on that day.

MARCH 31.—Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock, from the command of the North Pacific Station, and ordered to command the U. S. naval force on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 1st of May from San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward A. Walker, from the Lancaster, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick H. Smith, from ordnance duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered as executive of the Lancaster.

Cadet Engineer R. R. Leitch, from the Ajax, and ordered to the Ossipee.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, from the Brooklyn, and ordered to report to the Bureau of Ordnance for duty.

Lieutenant-Commander E. N. Kellogg, from the Saugus, and ordered as executive of the Brooklyn.

Lieutenant George A. Converse has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on the 12th of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Medical Inspector Wm. T. Hord, from the Lancaster, and placed on sick leave.

APPOINTED.

MARCH 31.—Edward H. Hay, of Charlestown, Mass., an acting carpenter in the Navy.

Thomas Denney, of Philadelphia, an acting carpenter in the Navy.

REVOKED.

The orders of Master Henry W. Schaefer, to the Shawmut, and ordered to the Frolic.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Denison Harbut, to the Wachusett, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Granted to Lieutenant George G. Clay for six months from the 1st of May next, with permission to leave the United States.

FURLOUGH RESCINDED.

The order of the Navy Department, dated January 19, 1872, placing Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins on furlough has been rescinded, and he has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 23, 1874:

Dennis O'Connor, marine, February 10, P. M. steamer Japan, at sea.

John White, seaman, February 23, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Dennis McGrath, seaman, E. F., March 3, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Joseph Williams, seaman, E. F., March 21, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Pioa Gonzales, first-class musician, January 23, U. S. steamer Hartford, at Macos.

Edward Morris, marine, February 5, Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant Richard Wallace's leave of absence extended March 11, 1874, for thirty days, at the expiration of which to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant R. D. Wainwright, detached March 23, 1874, from steamer Lancaster, and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to Major John L. Broome, commanding marines, for duty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. V. AND R.—Volunteer service does not entitle a man to wear service stripes in the Regular Army.

CONSTANT READER.—This correspondent asks: "Is not a person enlisting as landsman in the Navy in June, 1862, and regularly discharged as ordinary seaman in July, 1865, entitled to a bounty?" In answer we will explain: The act of February 24, 1864, authorized the payment of bounty of three months' pay to seamen and ordinary seamen to be deducted from any prize money to which they might become entitled. The act of July 1, 1864, authorized the payment of the same bounty for enlistment in the Navy as was paid for enlistment in the Army, viz.: \$100 for one year, \$200 for two years, and \$300 for three years. The party referred to is not therefore entitled to any bounty from the United States.

THE following letters are made public by the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald*:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

Hon. T. J. Mackey, Judge Sixth Circuit, Chester, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing slips from the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald*, giving an account of the exhumation of two of the soldiers belonging to Kilpatrick's cavalry by their former enemies, now citizens of Lancaster County, S. C., and of their escort by them, with all the honors of war, to Columbia, S. C., where their remains were transferred to the custody of Colonel H. M. Black, U. S. Army, and were by him sent, under escort, to their final resting-place, the national cemetery at Florence. Satisfied that this act of sympathy and kindness on the part of the ex-Confederate officers and soldiers of Lancaster was meant as an earnest of their respect for the great cause in which those two soldiers died, and as manifesting a desire to bury the passions of the past civil war in oblivion, I promptly respond to your request to recognize the courtesy of the act, and to assure them that such acts will meet a prompt recognition on the part of the people of the whole country who want peace, not only on the surface, but in the hearts of all our countrymen, regardless of locality or of past dissensions. Wishing you and your countrymen all honor and success in the new era dawning on you, I am, with great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS, UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

Hon. T. J. Mackey:

General Sherman has shown me your letter describing the graceful tribute offered by our late antagonists to two of our dead soldiers from the West. As one of the Army of the Union, allow me through you to present my thanks to those who participated in this commendable tribute from one soldier to another. I have often said that there is but little bitterness among the men who stood in arms on either side: each, so far as I know, readily acknowledges the manhood of their opponents. Time the great consoler, will wear out soon all asperity that now survives, and the common necessities, common interest, and common progress of an undivided country will give room enough for honorable emulation, and for consistent labor for the common good. Such acts as you commemorate will go far to bring about a higher and better state of feeling, and are worthy of graceful and kindly notice.

Your obedient servant,
S. A. HURLBUT,
Late Major-General United States Volunteers.

THE CAMPAIGN OF DORKINGVILLE.

DORKINGVILLE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, May 27, 1901.

To His Excellency Don Antonio Navarro, National Senator, Madrid, Spain.

MY DEAR SIR AND KINSMAN: I wrote you hastily after the all important Battle of Dorkingville, to assure you of my safety, and till now have been too much laden with duty for any farther communication. The results of that action have been more momentous than the most sanguine of us expected. I am now preparing a full account of it, and of the movements which led to and followed it, for your son, Captain Navarro, of the Royal Guards, who, as a military man, I knew would be more interested in those details than yourself. To that letter I refer you, as you will, I think, find in it a more full and clear narration than have been afforded by the official reports which have reached you through the Gazettes of Madrid. You, as a statesman, will no doubt prefer matter more political in its bearing, and, in this epistle, I govern myself accordingly; but if I relate some things which you already know, and make deductions which have long before occurred to you, the distance which separates us must be my excuse.

I can appreciate the surprise so general in Europe at our success; but you cannot realize how astounding it has been to the Americans, who still imagined their country to be a first rate power, to receive such a blow from a nation which they placed, even yet, in the third rank. They erred equally in ignoring their own decline, and the new life which a quarter of a century has infused into us. While their body politic has lost the vitality it once had, a purified monarchy, with all institutions fitted to our national character and the wants of the age, has regenerated Spain. Though Italy has steered more fully clear of the rocks on which France has been nearly wrecked, we perhaps did well in running so near to that peril as we did, since it gave us a nearer view of what we escaped. We had been under a despotism long enough, in all conscience, to learn what monarchy ought not to be, and we continued a republic just as long as was needful to find out what monarchy *should* be. Yet for our present triumph we are indirectly but very positively indebted to the wisdom of the late lamented Minister Tacon, so worthy of his descent. It was his policy which saved Cuba to Spain, and the content which it now enjoys, with freedom to all, under its new and perfect autonomy, renders it a loyal and most vital point d'appui against our present enemy.

The first question you will ask yourself will doubtless be this: what causes can account for the rapid decline of a nation lately so potent as the United States? The most comprehensive reply I can make, is, that it is partly owing to the descent of sovereignty from the nation to the component States, but much more to the descent of all governing power and influence, from the responsible and intelligent classes to the most ignorant and vicious. A secondary cause was the consequence of this; for it carried with it a flood of demoralization, which rendered this people incapable alike of self rule, and of grasping at any other mode of being governed. So much was this the case, that I may safely add as another, a leading cause, a lack of popular instinct in all matters wherein hard sense and common honesty ought to have a bearing on public measures. The defect has been as apparent in men as in measures; for only the aforesaid deficiency can account for the long and habitual preference given to cunning over capacity and character in public functionaries.

When a nation occupying extensive domains, where sectional interests are in conflict, sinks into this moral condition, it acquires a natural tendency to fall to pieces of its own weight; and any severe shock from without is sure to precipitate that result.

No country on earth has so much need of a class like that which in ours has under the new constitution taken the place of an effete aristocracy of birth,—a classification for senior suffrage, which, though fenced by rigid qualification, is an order to which every member of the junior suffrage may in time aspire. Here, at least in the cities, the ruling order consists of the bullies who can fight their way to the polls, each at the head of a trained squad of pugnacious but obedient voters. In this Republic the conservative classes never had due representation either in the States or the general Government, and have long since lost what little they had. It was bad enough, as a local evil in New York City, when the criminal judges came to be virtually elected by criminals; but it was more terrible when the Supreme Court of the nation was given up to elected functionaries. Yet even this, in my opinion, was not so fatal as the change which turned over to direct universal suffrage the choice of United States Senators. No State of this Union ever had a Senate proper, endowed with the qualities of a balance wheel; and from that time the nation itself had none, but was cursed with two Houses of Deputies, both representing the same kind of constituency. In those Chambers the reflective and impulsive elements of society exerted no check upon each other, and, instead of correcting one another's faults, they either vied in flattering the mob which made them, or fought bitterly over matters on which no rational assembly would have found any grounds of dispute. Their legislation has generally been characterized by alternate fits of extravagance and meanness.

For many years the executive offices have been as badly filled as the Legislative. A feeble attempt was made some twenty years ago, to reform the civil service, and give efficiency some claim to permanence; but it miserably failed; and reaction augmented the old abuse, which has now become a chronic national disease. The administrative branch of this government may be compared to a heart through which the blood of a whole infected body is continually circulating, carrying disease to the centre, and bringing back ulcers

tion to the surface; for there has long been a growing idea among the whole office-seeking mass, that is the whole voting part of the population, that every member of it has a right to pass in his turn through the great depot of spoils, and snatch what he can, during his brief passage. The disgust caused by this corruption, drives decent men not merely from office and all desire for it, but from all participation in public affairs. Thus the universality of equal suffrage ends in restricting it mainly to the dangerous and unsafe classes, the designing and the unreasoning.

Another cause of the decline of this country, is a growing idiosyncrasy which besets many of the most gifted and enlightened, and is the strongest proof which can be cited of the moral deficiency just mentioned. No people on earth has so strong and habitual a hankering, as the Anglo-Americans, for getting something for nothing, in any way which does not amount to direct theft; and the trait shows itself notably in the illusion I have now to speak of. The right of coining money is a prerogative of sovereignty, and where all men are sovereigns all may exercise it. The material for coinage must be determined by the common consent of sovereignty, and that sanction converts rags into as precious a metal as gold or silver. Hence the Americans seem universally to believe, that, when a community needs money, the way to get it is, not to dig, but set the printing press to work and manufacture it. Our country was once cursed beyond all others with the mania of digging for the root of evil, and suffered accordingly; but of the two perversions I would rather have ours than theirs. It has always stuck to them like an itch, and has now become chronic and incurable. There has consequently been for half a century, a growing instability in trade and finance, in all recognition of values, in the honesty of credit, and honesty in general.

In a country thus demoralized, you can hardly imagine what a spectacle a great city presents. The commercial metropolis is the model specimen, for misgovernment makes it a sty of crime and pollution, whose odor might almost reach across the Atlantic; and all others approach it in character according to their size.

The demoralization I have described has counteracted all attempts to make the constitution conform to changes wrought by time and growth, to enable it to meet unforeseen wants, and repress inherently vicious tendencies. Then there was in this people the trait which ruined the Spaniard of old. They had become too great and good to think of becoming greater and better; and it was absurd to talk of mending "the best government ever devised by the wisdom of man." So it was called by President Buck-hannah, just before it shrank to pieces the first time. For a while after the great Rebellion, State sovereignty seemed to be dead; but time showed it to be a hydra, which could put forth another head for every one which had been crushed. From unforeseen causes, it revived in diverse new shapes, some of which, though more disguised, were worse than the old ones. There was a distinguished advocate of this doctrine, during this last century—the chief advisor of the aforesaid President—(Mr. Cherryblack, I think he was named;*) who went so far as to assert, that a State had a sovereign right to make war on the Union, though the Union had no such right to resist. The madness of such an idea from such a source, convinces me that the heresy it embodies is like those constitutional forms of insanity which can be cured only by slaying the patient—and that State sovereignty can be killed only along with "the Constitution as it is."

The rebellious spirit of the South never died out, and was born anew with another generation. The plan of reconstruction, which was full of blunders, assumed that Congress had a right to plant a seed of misrule and anarchy, whose product, when developed, it had no right to root out. The result of course caused a vast amount of real grievance, and left undying hatred behind it. The upper classes of the South have always shown a better capacity for command, and far more tact in controlling inferiors than those of the North. It was perhaps owing to this that the party in the South which represented "the last ditch," at length succeeded in conciliating the colored population; and from that time the Rebellion could any day have been reinaugurated by any power which had chosen to land a small army in the South, as easily as it has been by us in this campaign. Other sections in time become alienated from the general government, and from each other; and there has long been little sympathy between the slopes of the Atlantic and Pacific. Those iron bands which ought to have bound the country together, became a source of bitterness and dissension. The railroad power, when divided, helped to alienate sections, and when united grew into a tyranny which at times swayed the government as much as it oppressed the people.

In a country where there was an innate repugnance to all stable elements, public defence could not be well provided for; and this defect was notable from the earliest days of the government, though there was then more excuse for it. The United States never needed so strong a provision against foreign aggression as European countries; but her folly has been that she always believed she needed little or none. Had she possessed in 1812 such an army as she could even then have well afforded, the war she commenced that year with a surrender, might have opened with a victory, and would have given her possession of Canada before the army of Wellington was released from its task in Spain and France. A few years later, when she had better resources, a similar provision would have prevented the Indian wars of the North West and Florida, which cost her so much blood and treasure between the years 1830 and '36. The Mexican War was within

NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.—Spanish orthography, when guided only by sound, is not always accurate in rendering English names; but I have preferred to retain the spelling of the original.

an age of beginning with a fearful disaster, (for Palo Alto was a touch and go victory); because the army of occupation sent to the Rio Grande was too small. Had it consisted of 8,000 men instead of 2,500, that war could have been prevented. Had the United States in 1860 possessed an army of 30,000, instead of 15,000 men, the outbreak of the Rebellion could have been so restricted, that it might have been suppressed in two years instead of four. Had she in the year aforesaid possessed an army of 50,000 men, the Rebellion could have been prevented. So large a force would have cost something; but it would have saved half a million of lives and eight thousand times as many dollars.

Among Anglo-American idiosyncrasies, is that of believing the last misfortune which has occurred to be the last for all time, and this illusion is always renewed, last after last. The same lunacy is prone, when the calamity has come, to believe, like the swimmer who hailed Noah's ark, that "it will not be such a shower any how." A remarkable case of the latter kind occurred in a man whom the Americans call their wisest statesman; who, when the great Rebellion was in full blast, long insisted that it was only a riot which could be suppressed in ninety days. I used to think the Spaniard was the most conceited creature on earth; but I find that the Yankee excels him. With the former, what little hard sense there is in him can be brought more easily to the surface by sound thrashing (like dust in a carpet), and remains there longer than with the other.

In conformity with the millennial idea, that war had for ever ceased, the Army of the United States was reduced and re-reduced after the rebellion, and, if a little increased under some sudden scare, was not allowed to remain long at the later maximum. In those fluctuations there were sometimes grounds for suspicion that reduction was made with a view to future increase, to give Congressmen opportunities of patronage, of taking in raw officers after the well trained had been thrown out. Be that as it may the Army grew demoralized; for the military profession became so uncertain a resource that no man of character and talent would enter it. There was moreover such a vast frontier to guard against Indians and Mexican banditti and so many mob-ruled cities to look after—cities where conflagration was periodical and riot epidemic, that a duty note for 100,000 men was imposed on a quarter of that number, and hence desertion kept up a continual drain. But this part was looked upon with complacency by the ultra reduction party in Congress. Here we may see one potent cause of the revival of State sovereignty. As population grew dense and feverish, the Army proved too weak to serve as a national police, and when the States had to employ their own levies against border raids and internal disorder, they grew more independent and forgot national ties. Moreover local militia did not usually consist of neutral men; and to use them against a mob was often merely arming one faction against another.

Their Military Academy, which would once have compared with any similar institution on earth, of course showed the demoralization. Boys went thither to get an education at public cost and return to civil life; for only those who lacked enterprise and ability, among the graduates, accepted commissions. If a politician succeeded in getting cadet appointments for several of his sons, the only one of them designed for an Army officer was the black sheep or fool of the family, who, it was thought, would be fit for nothing else. Consequently, in a few years, the Army was officered mostly by men who had not been educated for the service, or men whom education could not make efficient; and that Army has long ceased to be what it once was, a nucleus around which a levy in mass could safely rally. Grant and his generals, when they passed away, left no successors; and if Lee and Johnston of the Rebellion left any, they are now among our allies. General Jaque Downing, the present field commander, has no other quality to fit him for his position than bravery, which he is said to inherit from a distinguished military ancestor. The nominal Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Granian Partington, President of the United States, is no more equal to a great emergency than was the pupil of Mr. Cherryblack.

Owing to the same causes the Navy shared the depression of the land forces, though not, I think, in the same degree; but on this subject I am not so well informed. I am not sure, however, that we have quite done with the former, though the auxiliary of Rebellion has placed the latter at our mercy.

The sudden outbreak of this war found us so much the best prepared, of the two parties in it, that it overbalanced the disparity of numbers and resources; the enemy did not dream of the number of well trained Cuban civic soldiers, white and black, which we could at once embody and mobilize for the field, in addition to our European regiments on the still faithful isle. Our Navy being much the strongest, we were enabled to occupy and detain the American squadron with our largest fleet, while our lesser one conveyed our transport flotilla of newly-invented steam galleys to the coast of Florida, where our Army safely landed. Still less did the enemy's government dream of those timely, but secret, and sagaciously managed plots and negotiations, which secured to us the virtual neutrality of the extreme South. This was all we then needed, till our first great triumph in the field put the whole armed South on its feet as our allies. The severe discipline of our Army, which prevented all outrage and irritation, could alone have carried through the first peaceful success which led to victory; and our black regiments were of great advantage, for the colored population of the South fraternized with them at once. This state of things enabled us in the beginning to keep off devastation from many leagues of railroad, and to penetrate the country as far as was then advisable, leaving a conciliated population behind us. It was a masterly idea of our general to leave to the enemy the toil and confusion of long and hurried rush to the front—to lure his rashness within

our range, instead of panting forward to get within his. A commander who knows the quality of an enemy's forces can sometimes afford to let them concentrate for greater unity of defeat.

It is not my design, however, to enter into military details. Suffice it to say that the Battle of Dorkingville was won over an army of greatly superior numbers, which showed no lack of natural bravery in its Regular, volunteer, or militia sections, but it was in the hands of men who knew not how to handle it, or command its confidence or respect. The regular ranks had lost the moral stamina a fine organization had inspired in days of yore; and the irregulars had deteriorated with the social state they came from. Had the Regular Army of the United States been what it was thirty years ago, our victory would not have been gained. Had the American population possessed the unity and patriotism which the North did during the great Rebellion, our victory, if won, would have given us no more earnest of eventual success than Bull Run then did to the South. Now, defeat has been like the wound of a diseased body which is but the beginning of decomposition.

It would be easy for us to obtain from what is left of the United States Government better terms than they would be able to carry out; for that power, so widely spread a year ago, no longer holds together. The South is re-establishing her old Confederacy, though with bounds less extensive than it had in 1862. Texas, the Empire State of the South, stands aloof, and raises the Lone Star flag of San Jacinto, to resuscitate the young nation which committed infantile suicide in 1846. This Republic of Resurrection, which repudiates all federative ideas, is to be "one and indivisible," for a strange rationality (strange for Americans), demands a centralized and strong government. This may be accounted for by the fact that there is rather a potent European element in that section. Texas is to open the second act of her drama of Independence with the offer of a protectorate to unhappy Mexico, which, for near half a century, has been kept in a state of anarchy by the dog-in-the-manger policy of the United States. If Spain should not anticipate this measure by protecting both Texas and Mexico, I would be willing, in charity, to see the offer of the former accepted by the latter. The region of the Pacific, whose population, from its large infusion of Asiatic blood, and larger reinforcement of Asiatic masses, is now hardly Anglo-Saxon or Christian, stood aloof in this war, and is now virtually separate from the Atlantic section. Whether it is to form one government or several, I know not. If British America should at length accept the long pending offer from the mother country of independence under a monarchy, it is not improbable that some of the Northern States will annex themselves to the Kingdom of Canada.

I feel sad at times to contemplate this course of rapid dissolution; and it would awaken a sense of remorse to reflect that my country is the instrument of it, were it not plain that this war is merely the occasion, not the cause, of the calamity. Its real sources I have here endeavored to trace; and the moral to be drawn from the story will not I trust be lost on the world.

The reason that this letter, at this late date, is written from the scene of the great battle is that His Excellency the General-in-Chief ordered me back hither from his headquarters in Virginia, on a mission of some importance. Of its nature it would not be proper for me yet to speak, even if this letter were not already too long.

I must close it at once, with the assurance that I am, as ever, your grateful and affectionate kinsman, and attentive servant, que n. s. m.,

FERNANDO GONZALES,
Colonel of the Regiment of Zaragoza.

WM. CONARD, (late Chief of Paymaster's Division,
4th Auditor's Office.)

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George
Sykes, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

ADMIRAL PORTER, we regret to learn, has been very ill at Washington, so ill that at one time fears were entertained that he might not recover; but at our last reports he was better; and we trust to be able to soon record his complete restoration to health.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—Colonel ROBERTS, late R. M. Artillery (Knight of the Legion of Honor and Medjidie, and for the last eleven years employed by the Admiralty as an Instructor and Examiner for Officers R. N. and Lieutenants R. M. A., and as an Examiner for Direct Commissions), receives a limited number of PUPILS, in a University town with every educational advantage. Healthy and delightful neighborhood; close to the Black Forest Mountains. Modern languages especially attended to. Resident English chaplain. High references. Communications addressed 31 Kariplatz, Freiburg, Baden. References kindly permitted to the Rev. J. F. Jowitt, 3 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.

IF THE OFFICER CONNECTED WITH THE U. S. SHIP "North Carolina," who received local bounty money paid recruits, enlisted at New York in October, 1864, on said ship, will address, M. F. Dowley, Counsellor-at-Law, 79 Nassau Street, New York, he will hear something to his advantage.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.
From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke Alexia, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris Le Jury International decerne une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis.) Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale, de l'Exposition."

The Office of the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL will be removed
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St., just out of Broadway.

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THE NEW CAVALRY TACTICS.

THE new cavalry tactics, assimilated to Upton's Infantry Tactics, are ready at last, and are comprised in a volume about one-third thicker than the infantry book, but almost equally convenient. Printer and publisher have alike done themselves credit in these handy little pocket volumes, of which the typography is beautifully clear, while the thin, tough paper admits (in the cavalry volume) of 530 pages, in a marvellously convenient and portable form. The illustrations in the School of the Soldier are also very superior in execution to those usual in military books, and seem to have been outlined from photographs, judging from the ease and grace of the attitudes, and the correctness of detail in all cases. Being set in with the type, they are also convenient for reference, and a great advance on the old method of illustration. When we come to the matter of the cavalry book, we are obliged to confess that the work has not been done with anything like the concise completeness evinced in the Revised Infantry Tactics; and whereas the short preface to the latter work gives good and cogent reasons for the movements prescribed, written evidently by one who feels sure of his ground and has thought deeply on the subject, the compilers of the cavalry tactics are content to rest on the authority of G. O. No. 6 of the War Department, July 17, 1873, which curtly announces their adoption.

As far as the mere evolutions from line into column, and vice versa, are concerned, they are almost identical with the corresponding infantry movements. In the dismounted drill there is no sensible difference. Mounted, the substitution of single for double ranks enables the same commands to be used in most cases. In the School of the Regiment three battalions are used

instead of one, closely assimilating cavalry regimental movements to those of a brigade of infantry. The single rank formation rendering dress parade, in line, of a mounted regiment a practical impossibility, except for officers gifted with the lungs of Bazarres, line of platoon columns is substituted therefor, and line of masses is also allowable. Brigade movements mounted are not prescribed to be made by general commands, but by despatched orders and bugle calls. So far as all these movements, and those of divisions and corps, are concerned, the changes are in the right direction, and the Cavalry Tactics are amply sufficient to meet all the necessities occurring in manoeuvring either large or small bodies of horse, in the simplest and most rapid manner.

It is in the individual instruction in the points which make the essential difference between the cavalier and the footman that the work of the officers who compiled the new mounted tactics has been left incomplete, and the opportunity for a radical improvement in those matters which do not affect manoeuvres left all neglected. As the new tactics stand, our cavalry are really deprived of the right to be called "cavalry." Mounted rifles, dragoons, mounted infantry they may be called, but the fact remains that the new tactics deliberately consign them to a future in which their main dependence must be only their firearms, and in which the sabre will be a nearly useless encumbrance. As the tactics now stand it would save the Government a good many dollars, and our so-called "cavalry" much needless trouble, to have every sabre used by an enlisted man turned into the arsenals.

That these remarks are not too severe will appear when we mention that the old U. S. Sabre Exercise, with all its useless flourishes and cuts at the empty air, is retained in the new tactics, substantially unchanged save by the addition of two parries on the left, which are really only one. There is absolutely no provision for fencing between the men, and under the new tactics, as under the old, regiments will be put into the field to charge an enemy with the sabre, when (if they have followed the tactics) not a single man has ever crossed swords with an antagonist. The question—what confidence can men so trained put in their swords?—is easily answered by the experience of our late war. The sneer that has been so often thrown at our cavalry by foreigners, that it was nothing but "mounted infantry," was, unhappily, true as regarded our horse in general. In some individual regiments, by a disregard of the U. S. Tactics, the men were made into fair swordsmen, and would charge with the sabre. Wherever the tactics were obeyed, charges were almost a nullity, and firing the only real resource of the so-called "cavalry." That this state of things is satisfactory, seems to be the conviction of the United States cavalry officers on the board of revision. In our own opinion their position is decidedly illogical. Either they should abolish the sabre entirely, if they distrust its efficacy, or they should give it a fair chance, to be used as a weapon, not as a toy. Under our present system it is nothing but a toy. In the French cavalry, from whose drill our sabre service is drawn, some of the deficiencies of the exercise are obviated by the presence of a Maître d'Armes in every regiment, and by the practice of fencing. Even under this modification their cavalry suffered heavily during the German War, when opposed to the German cavalry, which pursues much the same system as the English. All the accounts accessible prove this to have been the case whenever they came in collision with the sabre. Whether it is safe for mounted troops to depend on their fire is a question that has been repeatedly decided in the negative, at long intervals, and yet the tendency, since war was first made a science, has always been for mounted troops to relapse into the old vicious track of dependence on manoeuvres belonging to infantry, in default of properly instructing the cavaliers. In every case where the experiment has been tried against pure cavalry, the result has been disaster. The Roman cavalry frequently fought on foot, till HANNIBAL'S Gauls overwhelmed them at Cannæ. Afterwards, CAESAR was compelled to employ those very Gauls to supplement his deficient Roman cavalry. Fifteen centuries elapsed, when GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS found the mounted troops of his time in the same essentially vicious condition of dependence on fire. He abolished it, substituted the rapid charge, sword in hand, and overthrew his opponents, leaving the Swedish cavalry a legacy of superiority which it retained, nearly a century later, under CHARLES XII. In Prussia, the Great Frederick repeated the same lesson before the Seven Years' War and made his cavalry, from the poorest, the best in Europe, a model confessedly unequalled ever since. From his time cavalry has been declining in standard

to the present day, when it has reached much the same relative point as when FREDERICK marked its faults at Mollwitz. Our cavalry generals, all over the world, with the single exception of SHERIDAN perhaps, are afraid to trust their horsemen in pitched battles of all arms. Our own revised cavalry tactics leave them in the old rut, by denying the men a practical sabre exercise, and any means of attaining confidence in the true weapons of the cavalier. That this is literally true will be confessed by any swordsman who looks at our sabre exercise, and compares it with the English or German. When it comes to actual practice, we find the English and Germans fencing all the time, with a love for, and confidence in, their weapon, entirely absent among our men, simply because the latter never use it, except to cut at the air, till the day of battle comes, when they feel perfectly green, not knowing how to guard against cut or point, except those laid down in the books.

In dismounted fighting, the new tactics make no provision for leaving the sabre with the saddle. Considering that this is a matter of absolute necessity for such service, the omission shows great carelessness. The chapter on horses seems to be a heterogeneous *melange* evolved from BAUCHER, a few general orders issued on the Plains, and the inner consciousness of the compilers. The "directions for shoeing" are especially careless. To be brief, while we cannot deny that a certain advantage has been gained for manoeuvring purposes by the assimilation of the tactics of the two arms, it is equally clear to us that the cavalry service has suffered by the change in its essential qualities, rapidity and dash. This has almost always been the case where infantry and artillery officers have assumed command of cavalry, and dictated its movements. By the assimilated tactics our infantry are placed in good condition, the cavalry decidedly damaged. It remains to be seen with what success the board has treated the artillery arm. As for the cavalry, if the tactics pure and simple were left, and a separate book, carefully prepared, on Equitation and Swordsmanship, the present inadequate substitute, with the whole "School of the Soldier Mounted," being cut out bodily, it would be all the better for the service in the future, when our horsemen may yet meet real cavalry in battle. Then it will be too late to change.

THE FARRAGUT prize-cases seem now to be approaching a happy termination, as the order was given on Saturday last by the Secretary of the Navy, to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to proceed with the distribution of the sum awarded as prize by the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, in their two decrees of December 27, 1873, and March 2, 1874. The whole amount to be distributed is \$527,735.84, and the distribution is to be made in accordance with the prize act of June 30, 1864, the decrees of the court, and the opinion of the Naval Solicitor upon the subject of the organization of the fleet, and the law as applicable to it.

One of the main points which has been decided in this case, was the claim made by the mortar flotilla, to share as an independent command—not as a division of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet. This claim has not been conceded, and the flotilla shares as the fourth division of the fleet in the distribution. The vessels named in the decree of the court, as entitled to share, and the divisions as established by Admiral FARRAGUT and the Navy Department, are as follows:

1st DIVISION, commanded by Captain THEODORE BAILEY: *Cayuga, Varuna, Pensacola, Mississippi, Oneida, Katahdin, Kineo, Winnebago*. (5).
2d DIVISION.—No commander, being under the Admiral in person: *Hartford, Richmond, Brooklyn, Portsmouth*. (4).
3d DIVISION, under Fleet Captain Henry H. Bell: *Scota, Iroquois, Kennebec, Pinckney, Winona*. (5).
4th DIVISION, Mortar flotilla, under Commander D. D. Porter: *Harriet Lane, Owaseo, John P. Jackson, Norfolk Packet, Para, Arietta, Sophronia, Orrella, Horace Beale, Sarah Bruen, Sea Foam, Dan Smith, Westfield, Miami, Clifton, O. H. Lee, G. P. Williams, William Bacon, T. H. Ward, George Mangham, S. C. Jones, Bacer, John Griffiths, Henry James, Adolph Hugel, Matthew Vassar*. (26).

The opinion of the Naval Solicitor is that the distribution should take place under the prize act of June 30, 1864, and to the fleet under Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, and is about as follows:

1. One-twentieth to the one commander of the naval force employed in the capture, etc., that is to Admiral FARRAGUT. Call that force either fleet or squadron, the law provides for its commander, the one-twentieth share. There is no other one-twentieth provided by the prize act, and there cannot be two commanding officers.

This disposes of the claim of Commander (now Admiral) PORTER. He was not the commander, and the law allows no division of the one-twentieth share.

2. One-fiftieth to each commanding officer of a division of the naval force (fleet or squadron), which made the captures, etc., that is one-fiftieth of the prize

money awarded to a vessel of such division, for a capture made while under his command.

These divisions may be created by the commander-in-chief of the force employed, or by the Navy Department, but not by the officer commanding such division, nor by any one under the commander-in-chief of such forces.

Admiral FARRAGUT established three divisions of his command, and the Department established a fourth division by annexing to the FARRAGUT fleet or squadron the mortar flotilla under PORTER's command. By such annexation PORTER could not become anything more than a division commander, or become entitled to more than the aforesaid one-fiftieth.

This disposes of the claim of Commander W. W. QUEEN and others who, like him, had charge and direction of more than one vessel of the PORTER flotilla or division. The distribution thus made would give said one-fiftieth to Admiral PORTER of the flotilla division, and to Admiral BAILEY, commanding FARRAGUT's 1st division (the second being under FARRAGUT in person, who cannot take that one-fiftieth,) and to Fleet Captain BELL, as commander of the 3d division, unless he elects the one-hundredth of the entire fleet prize.

3d. One-tenth to each officer in command of a ship under Admiral FARRAGUT—that is, one-tenth of the prize awarded to the ship of such commander.

4th. A distributive share of each ship's prize to the other officers and the men under the command, in proportion to their respective rates of pay.

Among the officers and men should be included all persons whose names are borne on the ship's books, or who were actually aboard said ship doing duty, under competent orders, to detached or special duty thereon.

There were such detachments from the *Colorado* and from the *M. J. Carlton*, all of whom are entitled. The distribution also includes three wounded and transferred men of the *Oneida*, who were sent to the hospital; also Surgeon BURBANK.

The foregoing covers all the points in the distribution. It is understood that it will take some weeks for the auditor's office to get ready to make payments to claimants, as there is considerable labor in properly preparing the prize rolls for payment, computing the shares, etc.

We learn that it is quite likely that the distribution will also embrace the sum of \$90,000, FARRAGUT bounty, which amount is now available, and will be distributed upon the same basis as the prize money. No additional delay would arise in doing so, and, as there are to be two distributions anyhow, the \$90,000 in hand had better be embraced in the first one, instead of being held up for the last.

A CONTEMPORARY mildly takes exception to our remark that the Nut Island laminated 15 inch target was "pasteboard," compared with the English *solid* 15 inch target. We intended to make the comparison strong, and any one familiar with armor plate experiments is aware that in shot-resisting power the *solid* English target is incomparably superior to the 15 inch laminated structure used at Nut Island. It was the popular ignorance of the great distinction between solid and laminated plating, which tended to give an entirely false coloring to the Nut Island experiments; and it was our duty to call attention to so vital a point. How vital this distinction is, may be found in the long list of European ordnance experiments. Already, a long time ago, at Finapong a 9 inch ogival pointed shot fired at 200 yards range, with a comparatively light charge, had gone clean through a 12 inch laminated target of the best iron, carrying with it large quantities of lagrage.

The data now on record respecting the resistance of armor are so voluminous, and detailed so minutely that any competent artillerist or engineer having the elements given respecting any gun, its projectile, powder, and the character of the armor against which it is intended to act, can predict with accuracy, amply sufficient for all practical purpose, the result of firing the given gun against the given armor, this dispensing with the cost of experimenting. Europe during the past fifteen years has expended millions on these ordnance vs. armor experiments, and published them to the world. It is, therefore, simple waste of money for the country to supply Mr. WIARD with funds to pay for desultory target practice: the more so as the experiments are not to be made for any other purpose than to prove that he ought to be awarded a profitable contract. Experiments—if such they may be called—instituted for such a purpose as this, always, according to the experimenters, demonstrate exactly the result he intended.

We are surprised to find that Colonel BENET, the acting Chief of Army Ordnance, recommends a further

"liberal appropriation" for Mr. WIARD's experiments, on the ground that "the money already appropriated may not be lost to the United States." What has the \$40,000 already spent accomplished to justify further expenditure? For our own part we cannot see that the money has been better than wasted. Colonel BENET surely must be aware that there was nothing in the results at Nut Island—even if they had not been worthless, so far as adding any thing to our knowledge of the resistance of armor and the power of guns is concerned—which was due to any "invention" of Mr. WIARD's, and that if he succeeds in his scheme, a good smooth-bore will be spoiled, and a very unsafe as well as a very indifferent rifle will be made. Any one may, without his permission, rifle a 15 inch, 12 inch, 10 inch, or any other smooth bore, and fire ogival pointed shot from it with similar results.

WE call the reader's attention to a communication in this number, headed "The Campaign of Dorkingville," in which the writer essays to exercise the prophetic faculty, and like older prophets of higher inspiration, does not mingle much flattery with his predictions. As the title imports, the general idea is evidently borrowed from the well-known English article, called "The Battle of Dorking," but there is no resemblance between the two in details. The latter is confined mostly to military subjects; but this prophesy combines them more extensively with political affairs. The future alone can show how far the writer magnifies the dangerous drift of political and social tendencies; but if exaggeration will serve to call attention to the truth, and set men to thinking, we need not object to this trait. The wolf may really come, although the cry is raised before he is yet in sight.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, in a recent despatch to the Bureau of Ordnance, says in relation to the target practice of the fleet at Key West: "I have never before seen such practice, and what astonishes me most is that the green crews—men who have hardly been two months enlisted—do so well; though it may be accounted for, in a measure, by the intelligence and ability of the training officers. Everything done here develops more and more the value of the Naval Academy to the Navy; for without the knowledge of their duties, and how to drill men, acquired there by the younger officers, the present proficiency could not have been reached in months. Knowing how to do the work themselves, they readily impart it to others, and hence the results."

GENERAL McCLELLAN began in *Harper's Magazine* for April, a series of three papers on Army Organization. The opening paper is written with the simplicity and clearness of style characteristic of the author, and presents a subject of perhaps not general interest in such a way as to attract average readers. To military men these articles have another value and interest, as containing the views on a subject of the highest importance of one of the most thorough military students in the country. General McCLELLAN writes from abroad, and after having enjoyed unusual advantages for studying the changes in Army organization, brought about by the late Franco-German War. We are glad that our people are having this great question brought before them by a writer so competent to treat it, and at the same time so sure to command attention from all classes of readers.

THE Cavalry Manoeuvres held last autumn in Anhal under the direction of General Schmidt have, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, been made the subject of a special report, which has been published in a Prussian service weekly contemporary. There were 12 regiments of Cavalry engaged, and the exercises lasted eight days; the principal object being to test the new Cavalry instructions of 1872, and to revise the technical principles established by Frederick the Great, on which those instructions are founded. The most important principles are stated to be the frequent practice of making the oblique movements in half-column of squadrons, in order to gain ground rapidly to the enemy's flank; making all movements independent of inverted order; manoeuvring constantly during the advance without changing the pace, and regarding only the general direction; training to deploy at the gallop of 500 paces a minute, not only when charging infantry, but against other arms; preservation of the distance of the second rank; each squadron moving under its own commander, in the direction ordered, and without regard to regular intervals; above all, invariably trying to gain the enemy's flank. This last rule is modified thus: Infantry should be charged only on their flank; and the Cavalry be in three lines at short intervals; Cavalry in front by the first line, while the second gains its flank, and the third is held in reserve; Artillery on its flank only, a body of mounted skirmishers being employed to occupy the front. The manoeuvres show strong reaction against the modern theory that Cavalry are to keep out of battle, and a belief that such successes as those of Zieten and Seydlitz may be revived.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

COMBATANTS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent, "Canonicus," in his letter published in the JOURNAL of the 14th ultimo, assumes that I am in error in saying that "the Ordnance Department is allowed for the defined civil duties of a non-combatant department a number of mechanics and laborers whose trades are carefully designated, and who do not make it their business to fight." He says these men are sergeants and corporals liable to field service, and that I cannot refer to law or approved regulations for authority on which to base my assertions.

Where no law on regulation can be found—and I know of none—assigning other than civil duties to the department, he can hardly expect me to quote all that do exist in order to prove a negative. He should at least have referred to some law or regulation inconsistent with my statement. I can refer him to the "organic act" of his department, and to all subsequent laws and the regulations founded on them, to show that the duties are of a civil character; but the authority of his own department should suffice. In report No. 74 H. of R. 42nd Congress, 3rd session on "Army Staff organization," will be found some thirty closely printed pages, coming from the Ordnance Bureau, giving a history of the department, and especially the history of its separation from the artillery, on the ground of the incompatibility of its functions with military duties. We extract from these. Colonel Bomford, the first chief of the corps, in advocating the separation, says:

"The duties of the Ordnance Department as prescribed by law, are to provide, to inspect, to preserve, to distribute, and to account for, every description of ordnance, artillery carriages, small arms and ammunition required for the permanent defence of the country, or for its armies in the field. Its duties embrace also the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the Union." "The duties are so different from those of the line of the Army, that the qualifications requisite for an able performance of them, must necessarily be different also." "The Ordnance service differs from other branches also in this, that its duties are less varied in a change from peace to war or from war to peace."

Quartermaster General Jesp, in urging this separation, says: "The Ordnance Department should be so organized as to require no augmentation in war; its most important labors are required in peace." "It is of the utmost importance that the officers be separated from the body of the Army in order to devote themselves exclusively to their own peculiar duties." It was on such grounds as these that the Ordnance was separated from the artillery—and Colonel Benet says: "It was not until after the corps was revived, in 1833, as a body of specialists, disconnected entirely from the duties and interests of the line, that improvements in the various arms and other munitions of war were undertaken and accomplished." I do not endorse the spirit of this statement by any means, but quote it as a proof that the department is a body of specialists entirely disconnected not only from the duties of the line—which are to combat—but also from its interests; and he concludes a very able presentation of the Ordnance view of its status by saying: "The functions of the Ordnance Department will thus be seen to be entirely distinct from those of the line of the Army in any of its branches," and he protests against any change.

In a paper written soon after the Mexican War, by an acknowledged exponent of the views of the Ordnance Department, and which was circulated under the frank of its chief—he says, in reference to a proposition from an artillery officer for a re-union of the two services: "The artillery is designed to be, and it is thought claims to be, essentially a fighting corps. It would seem that the author of the 'Memoir' wishes to convert it, or a part of it, into a non-combatant portion of the military establishment;" and what the duties of the non-combatant portion are he explains very positively. "To execute these laws (for distribution of arms, etc., to the militia, etc.), to superintend these armories and arsenals; to provide and take care of these arms, the government has organized a distinct branch of its military establishment, whose sole business it is to attend to these matters," and again: "The material of war must be fabricated and used. Each system is to have a separate class of persons for each. The same persons cannot be fabricators and users at the same time. Our Ordnance officers, from their education, are acquainted with the use to which these productions are to be applied, and their experience and skill in mechanical construction, enable them to contrive and execute those productions in the manner best suited to attain the end in view, and with the greatest economy. It is the occupation of their whole time, and their exclusive study." All these defined duties are civil duties, and here is authority such as no officer, least of all an Ordnance officer, can refuse to receive. As to the enlisted men of Ordnance, they are designated and mustered as sergeants and corporals, etc., but the law requires that the sergeants and corporals must be armorers, carriage makers and blacksmiths, enlisted as such, and for the duties of the department exclusively. (Compare section 11, act June 18, 1846, and section 3, act July 5, 1862.) The change in their designation in 1862 in no respect changes the nature of their duties. Whatever military duties may be assigned the department, the duties of the armorer, the carriage maker, the blacksmith, artificer and laborer are certainly civil duties, and it is therefore certain that these men are

"allowed for the defined civil duties of a non-combatant department."

Canonicus wishes me also specially to answer the question, "Are the two artificers (corporals of Ordnance) attached to each battery of artillery combatants or non-combatants?" Non-combatants certainly, their station is at the forge and battery wagon to effect repairs, etc., and their services and those of the battery artificers are too valuable to allow their lives or limbs to be risked if it can possibly be avoided. I never allowed nor put one under fire myself, and never heard of it being done by others. Yet in case of extreme necessity they would be required to man the guns, as would every available man on whom hands could be laid.

Canonicus further asks me if I cannot take my thoughts back to the Mexican War, "and acknowledge the justness of the brevets conferred upon Huger, Hagner, Callender, Laidley, Stone, Reno and others of the Ordnance, for gallant services whilst commanding batteries of these non-combatant laborers allowed for the defined civil duties of the department." Certainly; my mind often reverts to those days and to those officers, and with great pleasure. The services rendered by them in Mexico were so valuable, that they were recognized by every one, and all acknowledged the justice of the brevets conferred upon them. These honors were gallantly won, and as might have been expected in men of such sterling merit—modestly worn. Had all brevets been as worthily bestowed, there would have been no complaints now of the abuse of the system. But Canonicus must remember, that brevets for gallant services while commanding batteries, are conferred not for the performance of Ordnance but of artillery duties. These officers and men were not, whilst commanding or serving batteries, in the performance of their legitimate duties, and their employment on this service was felt as a gross injustice and wrong by the artillery, which was excluded from the service of its own arm in war, for the purpose of giving it to the Ordnance. The writer before referred to explains it by saying that General Scott, desiring to avail himself of the skill of one of these officers, the command of the siege train "was assigned to him, and carried with it the troops of his own arm, over which alone he could properly exercise command." Military services rendered under these circumstances, whilst they entitle the individuals detailed for them to personal rewards, do not convert their department into a combatant one, nor affect the condition of their legitimate duties.

It is evident that Canonicus feels aggrieved by the position in which his department is placed by the law and the new regulations, and he intimates that, with me, "in maintaining the correctness of this position," "the wish is father to the thought." He may see from the foregoing that I am by no means alone in my thoughts on the subject. The whole of the feeling on his part is, however, perfectly natural. That officers whose education and studies keep constantly before their minds war in its highest relations and conditions, should chafe at the idea of being numbered amongst the non-combatants—"the necessary evils of an Army"—is not to be wondered at. They have not, as have the chaplains and the medical officers, other professional relations to which they may consider their Army connection subordinate. Their duties, restricted to inventing, devising, manufacturing, storing and supplying to those who are to use them, the material of war, do not offer a very elevated, however useful object of ambition to a soldier. The same talent, education and character employed in the same business in private life, would return four-fold more wealth and comfort than governments can afford to bestow; and just here is exhibited the false position of an Ordnance Department. Other governments recognize these facts and at once consult economy, the efficiency of their armies and the character of this class of officers, by placing them in one of the arms of service, the artillery, the character, standing and efficiency of which is thereby enhanced. They thus secure to these very necessary officers a high, military, combatant status; to their great advantage and that of their armies. The artillery is the chosen arm, and for many good reasons. It is in its different branches all the weapons of war except those of the sapper and miner—but this, so far as small arms are concerned, is of no great moment. Small arms of all sorts will take care of themselves, the demand for and use of them are universal; there is a large consumption of them outside the military profession, in peace as well as in war. Supply and demand, competition, the markets, etc. etc., will take care of guns and pistols, both in respect of quality and of cost. There is no actual necessity for any government establishment for the public supply of small arms or accoutrements, although it is better perhaps to assign this duty to the body that furnishes artillery material. How different is the case with the artillery? Whilst its material and effects are connected by a higher science and by much more intricate relations; requiring on the part of the users, a thorough and practical knowledge of the power as a machine, of every species of heavy ordnance, under all possible circumstances that may arise in war; and whilst there is, as a consequence, much more need of practice and experiment, there is absolutely no practice at all by private individuals, and governments must organize a body of troops—the artillery—especially for the purpose. How absurd, after doing this, to separate from this body, those who must use the results of its practice, in fashioning and forming the material. We alone, amongst the nations, have committed this folly, and set apart from the artillery a special department, to which is confided by law the sole duty of providing and supplying warlike stores, including heavy ordnance. It is natural that officers of this department should crave combatant duties, but with what weapons shall they fight? Every species of arms now in use is assigned to the line of the Army, and the whole field of service is occupied. The natural longing of the Ordnance officer for command on combatant service, in

war, cannot therefore be gratified, without injustice to those arms of service with which in peace they refuse to affiliate; and for the reason that their duties and interests are entirely distinct. There is but one of two honest things for them to do, either to accept quietly and gracefully the non-combatant position which they claim, and have labored so hard and so long to achieve, and now hold at the expense of the efficiency of the artillery; or to return to the latter arm of service, and accept its duties and military character together.

There is an alternative: to undermine the artillery, appropriate its duties, oust it from its position, and then to assume its place. Much in this direction has already been tried, and something of it accomplished, but even if fully successful it will not redound to the honor or credit, however much it may be to the advantage, of the department. Z.

AN AMERICAN FALLACY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There are individual fallacies, such as the conviction of Lieutenant Honeysuckle, that valor embodies itself in a waxed moustache—family fallacies, such as the Smythe fancy to aristocratic outlay in Y—national fallacies, such as the Yankee notion that the world was made in 1776—religious fallacies, which mistake circumcision for chastity—political fallacies, which clamor for a republic in Mongolia and Madagascar, and scientific fallacies, which maintain the longer the pumpkin vine the smaller its root, or in other words, the more the sequences the less the cause.

Thus much for a general view of delusion by way of introduction to the particular one which haunts the American brain, and found an abiding place amidst ancient Federalism and Democracy and with modern centralist and secessionist—a standing Army threatens free governments. From the venerable maiden of Oswego county who sticks an extra fork over her bedroom door latch, as she trembles with her proximity to the soldiery of the northern lakes, to the belle of Alabama, who so superciliously sniffs the approach of the Union blue; from the good old Massachusetts deacon who inherits the ancestral aversion for Steuben's drill and Gage's redcoats, to the South Carolina planter, who bores his own row in bitterness of heart while Sambo levies taxes from Columbia, there is a universal distrust of a standing army, and the usual misty reference to Cæsar and Cromwell, with the wild inference that all rivers are Rubicons and all legislative physis a Pride's purge.

Southern prejudices in this matter are easily accounted for. The hospitality extended the military when they served as a buffer between slave insurrection and metropolitan timorousness, is naturally and reasonably refused now that times and duties have changed and the cottonocracy are before, instead of behind, the bayonet; but Northern hostility is more deeply seated. King David, when his conscience struck home beneath the purple, consoled himself by congenital perverseness, "Conceived in sin and born in iniquity was I," quoth he, "and therefore did I this evil." Pre-natal impressions weigh through life with individuals and governments as well. The mother of Napoleon slept in tents—sat upon parapets—and walked amongst armed men, and the tents of Valley Forge and the prison ships of New York bay gave momentum to the dislike which now strikes at standing armies as a useless burden in time of peace and a dangerous instrument in time of war.

Doubtless there is something to fear when an army is actuated by personal attachment rather than patriotism, when a multitude of local ties and interests are swallowed up in blind idolatry of a general, but no such levy can ever be made or formed with us. The legions of Cæsar knew no home but the camp, no income but their pay, no friends but the comrades at their elbow, and no law or pleasure but Cæsar's will.

The Army of the Potomac, that went to Antietam with McClellan, Fredericksburg with Burnside, Chancellorsville with Hooker, Gettysburg with Meade, and to the Appomattox with Grant; the Ohio regiment that cast its vote for Vallandigham; the Army that burst over Missionary Ridge in a flame of fire one day, and almost before their pieces had grown cold were scattered as mechanics and husbandmen all over the West—were not of the stuff that makes dictators, although the N. Y. Herald would try for a long time to feed itself upon the popular dread of the man on horseback.

But then these were the volunteers of the republic. Yes—though somewhat mixed with a background of draft allotments and bounty bills and other costly expedients, wherewith the peace policy makes dollars do for discipline. So far as they were good for anything the volunteers were a regular army. Those who were unable to undergo that process of sublimation were cast forth as service slag in the shape of bummers, plundering where it was safe, and radiating into camp from such portions of the circumference as held an active enemy.

And yet the half million or so that were turned loose at the collapse of the Rebellion sank into their old pursuits and ways, except, as the State reports uniformly show, men of unsteady habits before the war returned in some respects benefited by the restraint and control taught in military life. Let us look one moment at the nature of the duties incumbent usually upon the service proper to see if possible why our Army skeleton should be so buffeted about when it has lost the charms and graces upon which so many brigadier and major-generals looked with such longing in sixty-one.

Strung out upon a desolate frontier; living sometimes in tents, sometimes in huts; gathered in a flutter of expectation about the shanty dignified by the name of the "Commanding-officer's office," on the happy days when the mail comes in from the East, fortunate if its arrival is even bi-monthly; skilful in the art of elab

orating cottage furniture from dry goods boxes; proud of chairs that were once barrels and of beds compiled from broken tent poles and wagon covers; grateful to the energy of the Subsistence Department, which adorns the dinner table with what the old sergeant calls "dislocated codfish," desecration being too deep for his classics; appreciating the thrift of the sutler who struggles manfully to keep abreast of the demand for diaper and hair pins; faithful to the major and minor duties of the day, from the early visit of the company's tailor in trouble over the fifty cents due and remaining unpaid by private Patrick O'Spills, to inspection of the company's mess at noon and so through evening parade; now corresponding as post quartermaster with some department headquarters five hundred miles away, who cannot understand what Major McFinical wants of a partition in his one bedroom, while the major feebly resents the necessity for still making his morning transfer from night shirt to dresscoat before Miss McFinical, who is just passing from pantalettes into persistent curiosity; now addressing himself as post commissary to some benighted clerk at Washington, who in striving to be useful, has got on to the track of five pounds of soap unauthoritously expended as wastage twenty-five years ago; now earnestly seeking to placate some bilious Treasury Cato who insists upon having the signature to a sub-voucher of a man dead so long his heirs even have forgotten him; so pass away the Army experiences of that young despot, Capt. John Smith, Jr., whose boundless ambition, according to the *Bungtown Gazette*, will eventually swallow up the liberties of the American nation. And they cut down his pay to keep him tame, stop his promotion to keep him harmless, order him before a "Benzine Board" to keep him humble, and at last turn him out of the service for being, what under the circumstances he ought to be, worthless.

It is possible, however, that a kind Providence may rescue him from this fate, and do it thus:

The captain is stationed at Fort Ultima Thule, of course. The tender sensibilities of the emigrant who, for reasons best known to himself, resents the pressure of a neighbor at fifty miles range, must be respected, and a fort is located in the wilderness amidst the sage bush and sands, where Pike County in his wanderings must pass.

One bright Sunday morning, as Captain Smith is sitting down to his breakfast, just decorated with a rose-bud of the madam's raising in the little bedroom window, over comes the orderly and presents the company officer's compliments, to say that the captain will detail ten men of his company and start with them at once for Cottonwood Creek, where a fresh Indian trail is reported. The men accustomed to such duties are soon ready—a chest to lock, a canteen to fill, a blanket to strap, and the old soldier is equipped, one eye upon his ammunition and the other upon his hard tack. In five minutes the captain has finished his eating, kissed the baby and, with a "back-to-morrow Mary," leaves his wife to a loneliness his frequent safe return from such commissions has stripped of its first shadowy fears. So the little party clatters off, strikes the trail and follows. That afternoon as they wind along the bushes in the dry bed of the stream, the alarm is given, and the captain and his men dash in upon the savages with no thought of anything except to finish them up. The captain rides by an Indian crouched imploringly behind a rock, sees she is a squaw, and drops his levelled revolver. As he passes she puts an arrow to the bow and shoots him in the back—through and through.

Well! gentlemen of Congress, there is one officer the less for you. And there is a woman for you too, Mr. Peace Commissioner. Heaven help the sweet creatures, and by all means let the missionary agencies hurry out their testaments and old clothes to civilize these modest daughters of the forest.

Captain Smith was not a bishop—not a priest—not even a deacon. I don't know that he ever believed in heathen-damnation, had heard of Calvin, or knew Dr. De Koven, but he did his duty and lost his life at it. Such men have been dropping out of the Army for years, ever since Wayne fought on the Miami, perhaps missed by none of the modern Christian denominations, but nevertheless God keeps them in sight.

Ah! I had forgotten Mrs. Smith, and the rose-bud and the baby.

Sure enough the captain comes back "on the morrow." They bury him out there under the bluffs. His comrades club together and furnish the widow with all they can to pay her expenses East, where she goes and wishes every day that God would be merciful and let her die.

There are various drawbacks upon any balance of the captain's pay, "expenses of rejected recruits," for instance. Let the recruiting officer be his own surgeon, of course. There is at all events economy in that. If he has had no medical education it is his own fault—so stop his pay—it only costs an order, and that only costs a word to one of an army of clerks. But Mrs. Smith absolutely needs money. Well! where are the certificates of settlement of quartermaster accounts, of ordnance accounts, of subsistence accounts, of company accounts, etc., etc., etc.? Some ten years' patient waiting will procure these papers.

Indeed! when I think what a horrible, terrible thing this standing Army is, I do not wonder that the nation's law makers are afraid. Cut it down.

PRIVATE FILES.

STEAMERS' BOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have been struck very forcibly in the late terrible accident on the Atlantic, resulting in the loss of the steamer *Ville du Havre*, and over two hundred lives, of one fact above all others—a fact I have long noticed in similar cases, and most particularly so in the one just mentioned.

What I refer to is the utter uselessness of the steam-

er's boats. When I say uselessness, I mean the entire want of ability to make use of them—the impossibility to make them serve the purpose for which they were principally intended. Why should there be only eighty-seven people saved out of over the three hundred on board? The *Ville du Havre* carried at least eight and probably ten boats, each capable of carrying with ease thirty or more persons; now, if all these boats could have been made use of, the most of those on board should have been saved. But why could they not be made use of?—the first question that comes to one's mind. It is, I think, easily answered. It is the inability to put their boats in the water, due from the manner in which the Atlantic steamers carry them.

Boats are put on board steamers to float the passengers and crew when the ship herself fails to do so, or when by fire or other accident it becomes necessary to leave her; but how can they be made use of if placed, as they are, so that it is next to impossible to get them into the water? Of course it is not impossible if plenty of time is given you; but that article, time, so very necessary when a ship is sinking from under you, is what is not given you. The *Ville du Havre* is reported to have gone down in twelve or fifteen minutes; not a very long interval, but certainly quite long enough to have lowered her boats and got the passengers and crew into them, but for the culpable manner of carrying them, swung in board, resting on chocks, lashed down, with, lastly, a canvas cover laced over the entire boat.

The boats, as all must know who are familiar with the Atlantic steamers, are mostly large metallic ones, and very heavy. Now let me describe what ensues when they are wanted. First, the lashings have to be cut or cast off, and the cover removed; then these heavy boats must be lifted, to free them from the chocks or crutches in which they rest, and this is the most objectionable feature of the whole arrangement. A heavy boat is not easily lifted, and particularly is it so in the excitement that always ensues from a collision at night. Well, to proceed with the operation; the boat has been lifted, the falls belayed; then she must be swung outboard, after which it is permitted to lower the boat, an operation not unattended with danger, if the ship is rolling, and nothing but the slow hoisting purchase to do it with. I have said it is "culpable" to neglect to provide a more perfect system of getting boats into the water, and I adhere to the word; for I myself have seen a man drowned, from off the Hamburg steamer *Vandalia*, in July, 1873, within twenty miles of Sandy Hook, just because it took so long to get a life buoy outboard and to prepare a boat for lowering; as if a steamer's boats should not always be prepared. No, it should not be necessary to go through with so much work before a boat can be lowered, and I maintain that not only should the crew be stationed and exercised (and the latter thing is done by very few lines), but the passengers also, and every thing done, that will lessen confusion, and expedite the leaving the vessel when an accident occurs. In the case of the *Ville du Havre* the larger part of those saved, owed their lives to having kept themselves afloat by life-preservers or other means, till picked up by a boat from the *Loch Earn*, and one of the steamer's boats which did render some tardy assistance; so that the advertised advantage of carrying plenty of well equipped life boats amounted to nothing. Would it be any different if a similar accident happened in the many other Atlantic lines? Let us hope so, for the sake of "those who go down to the sea in ships." But it is only a hope after all, for as far as their arrangements of carrying boats are concerned, "they are all tarred with the same brush."

In conclusion, let me add, that there should be done at once whatever is possible to avoid this fearful loss of life. Let the directors and managers of all steamship companies, and those who have the fitting out of our own ships, imagine to themselves, if possible, the horrors of a passenger ship suddenly sinking in mid ocean! But the eternal strife for gain, and our own affairs of life, soon turn our thoughts from these terrible events, the memory of which remains only with those who have been through the ordeal themselves or suffered the loss perhaps of relatives or friends.

A. S. CROWTHER, U. S. Navy.

U. S. S. LACKAWANNA, SHANGHAI, CHINA, February 10, 1874.

LINE AND STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your correspondence columns for last week was published an article signed "Qui (?) Bono."

The intent of his remarks appears to have been to criticize a previous communication from "Arma"—so well known to every schoolboy who has read the first line of the first book of Virgil's "Æneid."

Whether "Arma" was correct or not in his conclusions I will not assume to say, though he appears, from his citation of authorities, to have diligently looked them up, and to have reasoned logically.

What I wish to say is that "Arma" evidently had before him, when he wrote, the entire text of the late President Fillmore's General Orders No. 51, of 1851—of which I have a copy—because he quoted the concluding portion of it, which "Qui Bono" seems to have overlooked.

Colonel Scott's excellent Digest does not quote the whole order. The remarks of the Executive were brought forth in consequence of the trial by general court-martial of a medical officer.

The act of 1847, which gave such officers rank, at same time especially limited the exercise of such rank to command in their own department. The remarks of President Fillmore were therefore apropos, because in 1868, on the adoption of the present Articles of War, medical officers were of the *staff* of the Army.

The only military staff at that time to the Army was from the *line*.

President Fillmore, in this very order mentioned by "Arma" and "Qui Bono," took care, at its close, sub-

stantially to say that there were doubts as to the applicability of the 63d Article of War to officers of military staff corps, clothed with military rank which had not been conferred with the same express limitations as in the cases of medical and pay officers and of post chaplains.

The subject of line and staff, and their relative obligations, can always become a subject of discussion, but I fail to see what good can arise from it, as the laws on the subject seem to work well enough.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In an article headed "Line of the Army Again," which you were kind enough to publish in the JOURNAL of the 28th inst., I intended to (if I did not so do) insert a comma after the word "rank" in the following: "The officer highest in rank, of the line of the Army, of the marine corps or militia." As published, without a comma after "rank," the same meaning is conveyed as is by the 63d article, although the wording is somewhat different. When considering the punctuation of published acts of Congress, it is well to remember that the Supreme Court of the United States has said: "Punctuation is a most fallible standard by which to interpret a writing; it may be resorted to when all other means fail; but the court will first take the instrument by its four corners in order to ascertain its true meaning; if that is apparent upon judicially inspecting the whole, the punctuation will not be suffered to change it."

Now, although the Supreme Court of the United States does not seem to go much on punctuation, I set great store on that comma after "rank," so have to beg you to make this correction. CUI BONO.

THE OLD MIDSHIPMAN ACKNOWLEDGES HIS DEFEAT.

DEAR JACK: I am beaten at my own game. Wishing to give you the benefit of my experience, I enlightened you upon certain matters pertaining to our profession; and you respond by giving me advice. And such advice! You counsel me to read the works of Parker, Simpson, Luce, Jeffers, and others, the very men who, with Porter, Worden, and Rodgers, have built up the School and made it what it is. Taking into consideration my openly expressed contempt for the Institution, this advice is as peculiar as the architectural mathematics, and causes me to feel as pensive as did the heroic youth who, "in the days of ten paces," took a pistol to the School with which to "defend his honor;" and who, through the cruelty of a class-mate, not only lost his fire-arms, but, for reasons too numerous to mention, was, for several days, obliged to dine off the mantel.

And then, it is to me utterly incomprehensible that you should render yourself liable to a trial by court-martial, under art. 1460 of the Blue Books, by publishing "the Order," "for no particular reason that any one can find out."

Again: your last letter puzzles me. A portion of it flows as smoothly as the oleaginous stream from an oil-can, but the rest resembles the unguided galloping of a wild horse.

It is to be presumed that the communication contains a meaning; but I am entirely unable to discover it.

Jack, you are too strong for me, and I humbly acknowledge myself puzzled, baffled and defeated. Good-bye. JERRY.

U. S. S. —, KEY WEST, FLA.

GENERAL HARVEY BROWN, on the retired list of the Army, died March 31, at his residence at Clifton, Staten Island, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was born in New Jersey, and entered the Army from the Military Academy. He was commissioned second lieutenant of light artillery on the 24th of July, 1818, and transferred to the First Artillery 1st of June, 1821; to Fourth Artillery 16th of August, in the same year; made first lieutenant 23d of August, 1821; captain 23d of April, 1835; maj. r. Second Artillery, 9th of January, 1851; lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Artillery, 28th of April, 1861; colonel, Fifth Artillery, 14th of March, 1861. His brevet and volunteer ranks have dated as follows: Captain, August 23, 1831; major, November 21, 1836; lieutenant-colonel, August 20, 1847; colonel, September 13, same year; brigadier-general, November 23, 1861; major-general, August 2, 1866. General Brown served with distinction in the Mexican war.

GENERAL SHERMAN has recently written the following letter to the agent of a firm who had applied to him for the contract to place lightning-rods upon the fine mansion which, it was rumored, he intended to build upon Orange Mountain, New Jersey:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1874.

If you find the house I am erecting on Orange Mountain, please put any quantity of lightning-rods, to attract the lightning of heaven to demolish it. I don't care whether the rods be round, square, or twisted. Anything to stop this nonsense. Architects, landscape gardeners, builders, etc., keep writing to me about this house, when, in fact, it is much as I can do to make ends meet here—and finally I expect to content myself with a log home on the prairies of Kansas or Nebraska when Congress turns me out to grass. Tell Mr. Lyon, "who served under me three years," that his experience as a soldier should convince him that Uncle Sam is not so generous to old soldiers as to enable them to have fancy houses on Orange Mountain or elsewhere. I have a house here, but the city taxes me for it about as much as Uncle Sam allows me for rent. How the story got circulated that I was going to build on Orange Mountain passes my understanding, and if you can stop it I will regard it as a feat better than protecting me against lightning. Yours, etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—A detail of eighty-eight files assembled at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, on the evenings of March 27 and 31, for drill and instruction. The battalion on both occasions was divided into ten commands of eight files front, Colonel Rodney C. Ward in command. The previous drills of the regiment have, under the instruction of Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham, been confined to the first portions of the School of the Battalion, the object being to instruct the troops gradually and in the more simple movements by fours and companies, before undertaking any by division. At the drill, however, on the evening of the 27th ult., Colonel Ward confined the movements to the first articles of part IV., and a few of these were very satisfactorily executed. The step throughout the evening was hurried, and in the double time particularly the command failed to preserve well the distances. The Twenty-third, very naturally, has not yet well acquired the double-time step, and we observed that some of the men fell into a running gait, which at times gave the movements of the battalion an awkward appearance. In marching in column of fours the alignments were not always good, and in column by company the guides frequently failed to follow in the step of the leading guide. In one instance, in marching in double-time, the order to form close column by division was not comprehended, in consequence of the noise incident to the double-time and the echoing of the building. The battalion, therefore, was compelled to halt. The Twenty-third have an excellent armory, but some further means will have to be employed to counteract the effect of the echo of the great drill-room. The room was recently handsomely festooned with tricolor bunting, at an expense of some \$700, with intent to cure the fault of construction, but it has had little effect, at least as it is at present arranged. The officers should consult some one experienced on the subject, and if possible have so great a defect overruled. We noticed that during this drill the companies did not, as a rule, preserve the step of the right company (A), which was nearest the correct time. The commandant of the eighth company (B) was a little backward in coming to a support in successive movements; and in one instance was reminded by the lieutenant-colonel of the omission. The advance and retreat in line was very well done, but the drill as a whole lacked smoothness and the attention to details which should characterize the work of a regiment of the character of the Twenty-third. The men were not thoroughly set up, and among the officers there was altogether too much swinging of arms and shoulders on the march. The usual guard was posted in and about the room, and this guard duty is found very beneficial to the men, particularly the recruits. The officer in charge of this guard, by his soldierly bearing, the perfect fit of his uniform, and the adjustment of equipments, did credit to the regiment and himself. At the close of the drill the command was dismissed for ten minutes, and then reformed for dress parade, Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham in command. This ceremony was exceedingly well done, the manual being excellent, and the men steady. The three drummers in attendance did not beat down the line, it not being considered necessary under the circumstances. Adjutant Hunter is still at his post, his resignation not having been accepted. He is a thorough officer, and the regiment will lose much by his departure.

At the drill on the 31st ult., the battalion exhibited some little improvement over the one preceding, but still maintained many of the defects noticeable in the first drill. Colonel Ward continued his instruction on in the School of the Battalion, confining the movements to the latter articles of part IV. and a few of part V., such as changing directions by the flanks, forming line by two movements, marchings right and left by the flanks, marching by division and wheelings, at half and full distance; deployments on the several divisions, advance and retreat in line, etc. The drill was commenced promptly at eight o'clock, and continued with but one rest until past ten, the battalion during portions of the drill, being exercised in the double time. The marching as observed at the first drill, was still hurried, but the step showed improvement. In scarcely any instance were the distances well preserved, particularly in column of divisions, the commandant of the second division (D) being particularly at fault. The first and fourth divisions were the most steady and best aligned. The advance in line was particularly well done, also the formation of division in double time. Few of the companies or fours, wheeled from a fixed point, the pivot men almost in every instance, giving way. The guides also took little trouble to cover in column, as they should, and only in few cases was this rule followed. We observe these errors in almost all regiments, but the Twenty-third

should make itself an exception to this general defect. The men are generally attentive and very steady, but once in a while a band would go up to adjust a hat or some portion of the equipments. But few of the officers cautioned the men during the drill, apparently leaving the whole management of the instruction to the field officers, and particularly to the battalion commander, who unfortunately, on this occasion, was a little hazy in his commands. At the dismissal, only commandants of companies closed and advanced on the centre, the other officers remaining in position in the battalion line, until the first sergeants assumed command of their respective companies.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' DRILL).—On Friday of last week we witnessed one of these drills, as ordered by Colonel Underhill for this spring, a commendable feature too much neglected in militia regiments outside of the city, and absolutely necessary to raise the standard of the Twenty-seventh. Adjutant Swayne conducted the drill, and some twenty sergeants and corporals were present drilling in the school of the company. A very great improvement was noticeable in the manual of arms, heretofore so slovenly. The marching was fair, the greatest fault being in undue length of step by the guides, and consequent hurrying. The distances were also very badly kept; and the pivots, in all the wheelings, whether by fours or company, with a single exception, were always giving ground. Single men, also, were constantly turning their heads to the pivot, or forward, thereby causing gaps or bends in the line, instead of looking to the marching flank, a matter of absolute necessity in wheels. The great point wherein the sergeants of the Twenty-seventh seem to be deficient is in their duties as guides. They do not seem to realize the importance of a straight line, and of covering in column, and preserving distance with constant care. Without this, all marching drill is waste time; and if at least a dozen more drills were devoted to familiarizing every "non-com." with all the duties of guides, by changing them from time to time, the result to the Twenty-seventh would be worth the trouble, and more than worth. As an instructor of recruits, Adjutant Swayne is too rapid and indistinct in his orders, and lacks patience to explain the causes of defects and the remedies therefor. The "non-coms." of the Twenty-seventh are really, to all intents and purposes, mainly recruits, never having been properly instructed, but shuffling through drills any how. As recruits they must be treated, if the regiment is to make any real progress. Most of them have never been properly set up, and need the operation badly. They seem anxious to learn, and should be treated on the principle laid down at the commencement of Upton's Tactics, which ought to be written in letters of gold over the drill-room of every regiment and company in the National Guard. "The object of this school being the individual and progressive instruction of recruits, the instructor never requires a movement to be made until he has fully explained and executed it. . . . He sees that no movements are performed carelessly or with undue haste. Each movement should be understood before passing to another." These words, beginning the school of the soldier, are pre-eminently applicable to the drills of the non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-seventh till lately only half instructed. They are careless, very careless, and unless they are sharply corrected for it, drilling them is only waste time. While Adjutant Swayne has all the latent qualities of a successful officer, he needs experience to develop them. At present he needs to exercise care on two essential points—patience, and a slower and more distinct cautionary command. With these, and by never permitting any slurring of details, however apparently trivial, he may yet perform a work in his regiment more important than even the colonel's, for the non-commissioned officers are the real life of any army, and where they are good, the men follow without trouble. We cannot close without noticing a shining exception to the rest of the sergeants, in the person of a mere lad, the only one present in the new uniform, who acted as pivot man on the right flank and leading four. This youngster put to shame the oldest sergeants in the room by his uniform steadiness and bearing under arms. We understood, later, that he was the color-bearer, and if so, young as he seems, he is a credit to the regiment.

TWENTY-EIGHTH (BATTALION) INFANTRY.—On Thursday evening of last week this battalion assembled for drill and instruction preparatory to the inspection by General Morris at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the 10th inst. The seven companies were equalized into eight commands of ten files each, and, under command of Colonel Burger, executed various movements in the School of the Battalion. The drill was not very satisfactory, and Major-General Woodward and Brigadier-General Dakin, who were present, seemed therefore a

little disappointed. The Twenty-eighth, however, has exhibited not a little improvement of late, and if it continues, may yet rank among the foremost of the German regiments. Colonel Burger is a hard worker, and deserves credit for the interest he manifests in his command. The battalion, however, has plenty of work before it, and must do better at the inspection on the 10th inst., or else it will not receive a very good record for drill and discipline in the coming Inspector-General's report.

NINTH INFANTRY (THE FERRIS OBSEQUIES.)—This command, Colonel Braine, will parade in full uniform on Tuesday, April 7, to act as escort to the remains of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas T. Ferris, formerly of this regiment. Roll call of companies at the armory at 11 o'clock A. M. This parade promises to be one of the most imposing of its character which has taken place in this city for some time past. The funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway, at 12 M., Rev. Dr. Potter to officiate. The late Colonel Ferris succeeded ex-Captain McArdle, formerly captain of the "City Guard," and became commandant of this company some eighteen years ago, and did much towards building up this old elite company. From that position he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth, then under the command of Colonel Van Buren. He was greatly beloved by the command, and was a good and efficient officer, and his resignation, which was caused by ill health, was greatly regretted by the regiment. He had been residing with his family some years past in Paris, where he died, and prior to his death expressed the wish that his old regiment and the "Old Guard," who are composed of ex-members of his old companies, the City Guard and Light Guard, parade at his funeral. The Washington Gray Troop Cavalry, we understand, will also parade as a portion of the escort. The guard of honor will comprise the "Old Guard," Major McLean; and the pall-bearers will be composed, we understand, of the lieutenant-colonels of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first regiments, of the First division. The remains, which arrived some time since and are now in the Second avenue vault, will be escorted by the "Old Guard" from their place of deposit to the church, where the Ninth and other parts of the escort will be drawn up in line ready to receive them. The remains will be placed on a caisson, and after the services at the church will be conducted in regular order to the South ferry. Here the military portion of the procession will take leave of them, and, on returning, make a parade through Broad and Wall streets.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The Rev. (Dr.) G. B. Porteous will deliver (by request) his popular lecture entitled "Clerical Wits and Comic Parsons," at Plymouth Church, on the evening of April 15, under the auspices of the Thirteenth regiment. This lecture has been proposed by the Board of Officers for the benefit of the regiment; and it is proposed to divide the net proceeds, giving one-tenth to the regimental treasury, and the remaining nine-tenths to be divided among the nine companies in the regiment *pro rata*, as they have sold tickets therefor. The lecture will be preceded by an half-hour concert on Plymouth's great organ. It will perhaps be remembered that some time since the chaplain of this regiment, Rev. Dr. Carroll, gave an elegant reception to Mr. Porteous, and this lecture is probably offered in return for this hospitality. As the reverend gentleman is the present great sensation of Brooklyn, Plymouth Church will undoubtedly be filled to repletion, and the regiment receive a deserving addition to its treasury.

CANDLE PRACTICE.—The discontinuance of candle practice by the National Guard, in consequence of orders from Albany, is a matter greatly to be regretted, although probably inevitable from the position in which the State found itself placed. It is a feature of rifle practice of such importance in the instruction of the National Guard that, as we stated in the last number of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, commanding officers should use all possible means to carry it out in their commands. The trouble which has been found by the State lies entirely with the cartridge shell which has been adopted, and which is the only one it can use. These have a cone shaped anvil which affords but a small aperture for the escape of the gas which is blown in by the explosion of the cap after the second, and frequently after the first fire, rendering the shell useless. The National Guard, however, should understand that this can be avoided entirely by using a different kind of cartridge. The United States Cartridge Company, of Lowell, Mass., and Messrs. Remington and Co., make a cartridge having a solid head which can be used with a cap a number of times without injury. The caps also contain more fulminate than is found in the shell adopted by the State, and are consequently much more

reliable in extinguishing a candle. A series of experiments are being conducted at the headquarters of the Second division to determine what cartridge is best for candle practice, and though no definite report can yet be made, it has been found that either of the two last cartridges has ample strength for the purpose. The difference so far has rather been in favor of that made by the United States Cartridge Company, as the cap seems to contain a little more fulminate. With this cartridge, at three measured feet, General Dakin extinguished a candle nine times out of ten, and several other officers extinguished it six out of seven and seven out of eight times. It plainly appears therefore that the defects which have been found in the practice simply depend upon the quality of the cartridge, and the amount of fulminate contained therein. The order abolishing candle practice is not well received among those commands of the National Guard most experienced in rifle practice. The majority of these commands will therefore still continue the practice at their own expense. It is one of the most exciting portions of the drill, and it is found that the men will always parade stronger for candle practice than any other part of the drill.

INSPECTIONS.—Major-General Morris having nearly concluded his inspections of the First division troops will begin the inspection of the Second division next week. The Eighty-fourth and Sixth Infantry are among those last inspected in the former division, the regiments presenting their usual strength and standard of drill. The dates for the inspection of the Eleventh and Ninety-sixth have not yet been definitely fixed, but will probably be somewhere between the 15th of April and the 5th of May. The organizations of the Second division will be inspected as follows: Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth brigade, April 3; Fifteenth Infantry, April 6; Thirteenth Infantry, April 7; Twenty-eighth Infantry, April 10; Fourteenth Infantry, April 14; Twenty-third Infantry, April 17; Separate Troop, Eleventh brigade, and Thirty-second Infantry, April 21; Forty-seventh Infantry, April 13; Battery A and B, Second division, and Separate Troop, Second division, April 30. These are the dates as arranged by the Inspector-General, but may be changed somewhat to suit any emergency which may occur in the movements of the organizations interested. The proposed evening parade of the Eastern District troops may make some changes in the dates of these inspections, but it is presumed as this parade takes place on the 23d inst the Forty-seventh, whose inspection was ordered for the evening following, is the only one affected.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The range at Creedmoor is rapidly being fitted up, and will be open for practice in a few weeks.

—The last concert of the Twenty-second regiment band on Monday next will be followed by a hop.

—There is every indication of the First division being reduced to two brigades. The subject is now under discussion.

—GENERAL WOODWARD, Second division, is watching the progress of the organization of his division very closely.

—On Wednesday afternoon, Company H, Thirty-second, Captain Louis Bossert, buried with military honors its late comrade Private Stein.

—FIRST SERGEANT FROTHINGHAM, of Company A, it is stated, is to be the new adjutant of the Twenty-third, vice Hunter resigned.

—The season of indoor drills in the National Guard closes this month. In many companies visible improvements in numbers and drill are exhibited.

—The Fifty-fifth regiment will stay at its present acceptable armory in Hall Place for two years more, the supervisors finding no other place for the regiment; not even a sky parlor.

—The decisions in the cases of the State Examining Board, and in the cases of the field officers of the Ninety-sixth regiment had not been promulgated at the time of our going to press. We therefore refrain from publishing any of the current statements in relation thereto.

—The cry is still they come! The more the merrier! The First Battalion of Artillery, of Boston, is coming to New York city May 28 in gorgeous uniforms. Good! New York has received the hospitality of the New England State, and it is about time it reciprocated some little at least.

—The "Sixth Company on the March" is the latest published effusion of Mr. Willis Van Winkle, of the Seventh, who is designated as the "Edwin Forest of the Overlook." The air of the song, however, is the "Son of a Gambler," a favorite melody in the Seventh.

—A DETACHMENT of the Highlanders will visit Williamsburg on the 16th inst., and be received by the Burns' Club and a detachment of the Forty-seventh. An entertainment will be given at the Forty-seventh armory on this evening under the auspices of the Burns' Club for the benefit of the poor.

—THE AMATEUR Rifle Club have received a large number of responses to the circular issued regarding the proposed international match at Creedmoor this fall. The responses come from the South, East, and West, "Texas Jack" being one of the inquirers. The reply from the Irish team is expected daily; meanwhile the preparation for the match are progressing well.

—THE PRIZE Gatling gun, won by the Seventy-ninth Infantry at Creedmoor last fall, is now ready to be delivered to the regiment. It will be transported from Hartford in a few days, and placed on exhibition in the rotunda of the Astor House. A parade will shortly be ordered for its formal reception.

—BREVET MAJOR FRED J. KARCHER, the detailed commander

of the "Roehr Guard," Company F, Thirty-second Infantry, has issued a company order to the effect that an election will be held on Saturday evening to fill the vacancy of commandant. Major Karcher also calls a meeting of the members at the armory on the 7th inst., in reference to the proposed dramatic entertainment.

—The line officers of the Ninth Massachusetts have backed out on the hero plume. The line officers adopted a hat similar to that worn by Colonel Fisk, Jr., when the Ninth New York regiment visited Boston a few years ago; but it has since appeared that the style of plume adopted was very expensive, and an effort will probably be made to reverse the action of the officers whereby they adopted the hat and plume.

—THE SEVENTY-FIRST will not, after all, go in that Ninth avenue armory, as the corporation counsel has given an opinion that the county lease of that building is not valid, as it has never been used for armory purposes; and the matter is now in litigation. May not some west side supervisor have an interest in having this building occupied by some city regiment, as a means of establishing the validity of the lease?

—THE BILL introduced by Colonel Spencer for the promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard, providing for the appointment of an additional assistant inspector-general, of an inspector of rifle practice in each division, of a brigade inspector in each brigade, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision over the rifle practice of the National Guard, and to inspect all armies, ranges, and practice grounds, was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has under consideration the appeal of Captain Henry Ring, Eleventh regiment N. G., from the proceedings, findings, and sentence of a General Court-martial, convened pursuant to G. O. No. 35, headquarters Second brigade, July 1, 1873, and has allowed the appeal and set aside the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial, for the reasons set forth in an opinion of the judge-advocate-general and published in General Orders.

—WHILE the Brooklyn Twenty-third is marching on Boston the Boston Fusiliers propose to vacate that city and advance on New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Providence, Rocky Point, etc. The "Fusiliers" will open the battle June 15, and will attack the hospitality of New York on the following morning. They will of course be defeated here, and, after capture, be released on parole to enable them to go farther and fare similarly among their hosts of friends. The Fusiliers intend to keep it up for one week, and then be "lost to sight," etc., until the Fourth of July.

—THE PROMPT action of Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, in sending State troops to the Susquehanna depot, without doubt checked a serious impending riot among the Erie Railroad strikers. The Governor's reply to the protests of the residents of the depot against the use of the troops was manly and straightforward. The moral effect of a National Guard was in this instance very clearly shown, and the experience should teach the people and Legislature, not only of Pennsylvania, but of every State in the Union the real necessity of a militia organization.

—GENERAL WOODWARD's body guard, so termed, or Separate Troop Cavalry, Second division, is sadly deficient in drill, discipline, and uniforms. At a recent drill, out of some sixteen men we noticed scarcely a half dozen soldiers, and one of these even paraded in a citizen's hat. Another member appeared in citizen's dress attire, with belt and sabre; while a late member appeared for duty in an intoxicated condition. The troop, as a whole, showed the want of the immediate attention in drill and discipline, which we understand General Woodward proposes to give it in a short time.

—ON Monday evening, Company E, Thirty-second Infantry, Captain Hellstern, celebrated the fourth anniversary of its formation at Hellstern's Hotel. The ball-room was decorated with the pictures of its members, and to the good music of the band, the gay Pickelhauben and their *Frauen und Schatzchen*, kept exceedingly active in the dance. During the evening, Captain Hellstern and First Lieutenant Abraham Plant, were presented by the company with regulation swords and sabres. Congratulatory speeches were made by Colonel Roehr, Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger, of course by Major Fred Karcher, Captain Kiesel—the organizer of the company—Captain Finkelmeier and others.

—THE PARADE of the Eastern District troops of Brooklyn on the 23d inst. gives promise of being the greatest display ever witnessed in this part of the city. All the troops, with the exception of the Forty-seventh Infantry, are located in the Sixteenth Ward or "Dutchtown," through which portion of the city a large portion of the line of march extends. The line will be formed on Union avenue, right on Grand street, and the march will extend over some fifty blocks. As these blocks are short and the cobble stones of that particular part of Brooklyn are the head of the column expect to reach the center of attraction, the reviewing point, after about an hour's march. The citizens residing along the route are all expected to hang out the flags and illuminate their houses. The citizen soldiers of the Eastern District are by far the liveliest body of men in the National Guard, and these parades are made the occasion of the greatest enthusiasm among the Burghers.

—"V. V., U. S. ARMY," writes us under date of New York, March 27: "Last evening a friend and myself, at the Seventh regiment armory, witnessed one of the finest drills that I have ever seen our good fortune to see. I am connected with the U. S. Army, and have travelled in this country and Europe; I have visited the armories of England, Germany, and France, and lately I paid a visit to West Point; but I can say without the least hesitation that the drilling of Company B, Seventh regiment, last night, was the finest I ever saw. The company paraded 43½ file front, and their manual of arms was perfection, and did credit not only to themselves and officers, but to their city and State. The captain, whose name I found out to be Charles B. Van Norden, deserves great credit, and he can honestly look upon Company B and say, 'There stands the finest drilled company of soldiers in the United States.' My friend saw the eighth company drill last week, and said they were very fine indeed, but they did not come up to the drilling of last night."

—THE HOWITZER Battery, attached to the Eleventh brigade, Second division, on Monday evening gave an exhibition drill at the State arsenal, Brooklyn, before a large and select assemblage. The members made their first appearance in the new full-dress adopted by the battery, and in the movements well sustained their reputation as one of the finest organizations of their kind in the State. Captain Simons gave his commands clearly, and otherwise gave indication of an officer of intelligence and snap. The men were attentive, and the movements, with few exceptions, very smoothly and correctly performed. The review before Colonel Wm. H. H. Beebe, chief of artillery, Second division, which preceded the battery drill, was well performed, the men presenting a steady and handsome appearance. The new uniform is very showy, but, unfortunately, of the swallow-tail cut, now so much in vogue among all arms of the militia service. It is of gray cloth, with scarlet trimming, the coat being slashed across the breast with scarlet. The men also wear the virgineous caps, and altogether look decidedly ratty. The battery has some thirty men uniformed in the new dress, and is recruiting very rapidly. A detachment of the Twenty-third band was present, and at the conclusion of the drill, dancing was indulged in for several hours.

—THE CLOSING drill of Company G, Seventh Infantry, under command of Captain George W. Ely, took place on Monday evening at the armory. The company paraded in fatigue uniform, with white belts, thirty-two files strong, and presented a handsome appearance. The marching by company front, and the loadings and fringes, were well done, otherwise the drill was not up to the usual standard of the company. At its conclusion Private Jourdan, on behalf of the company, stepped to the front and in a few appropriate words presented Captain Ely with an elegant diamond Seventh regiment veteran badge. The captain briefly responded, and the company was then dismissed. After changing their military attire, the members with their friends and invited guests adjourned to Seighorsen's, where an ample spread had been provided for the occasion. Speeches were made by Captain Ely, Lieutenant Steele, of Company B, Dr. Morris, and Messrs. Jerome Buck and J. H. Kemp. A few weeks ago

Captain Ely stated that at the end of the present drill season he intended to resign his position as commandant of Company G. At the collation last Monday a memorial was presented earnestly asking him to reconsider his intention, and to remain with the company. The reading of this memorial, which was signed by every member of Company G, evidently affected the captain and touched a tender chord in his heart, for he stated there and then that he would reconsider his intention of resigning. In addition to "music by the band," the company present were very agreeably entertained by Messrs. Albert, Monroe, Neefus, and Zoebelman, and the vocal efforts of these gentlemen were finely rendered, and proved a very pleasing feature of the evening entertainment.

NEW JERSEY.—The First battalion, of Hoboken, Major Hart, and the Fourth Infantry, of Hudson, Colonel Steele, have been holding themselves in readiness for anything which might have transpired during the recent labor strikes at the Bergen tunnel.

Company C, Third Infantry, Captain W. H. De Hart, commanding, will give an exhibition drill at Masonic Hall, New Brunswick, early in May. This command, already, has considerable reputation, and expects to increase its fame by having a contest with the Fencibles, of Philadelphia, this spring.

The bill introduced into the Legislature to reduce the number of companies in the National Guard to twenty-five, instead of sixty-four, as at present, did not reach a third reading. The people of New Jersey are proud of their guardsmen, and do not begrudge the appropriations—five dollars to each company—now allowed. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed which gave the Governor power to nominate a brevet brigadier-general from among the colonels. In accordance with this, Governor Parker last Thursday week sent to the Senate the name of Colonel J. Madison Drake, of the Third Infantry, which nomination was promptly confirmed. General Drake organized the Third regiment in 1869, and the command has attained to a high state of efficiency under his lead. This officer served throughout the war in the Ninth New Jersey Infantry—the largest organization among the volunteer regiments—and no soldier in New Jersey occupies a prouder position. As an evidence of his pluck, it is stated that Drake—a prisoner of war in 1864—escaped from Charleston, S. C., and after a tramp through the Carolinas, reached the Union lines at Knoxville, Tenn., in forty-nine days, having travelled nearly a thousand miles, most of the distance barefooted.

RHODE ISLAND.—At this session of the General Assembly Hon. Samuel Currey, Senator from Providence, presented a new militia bill, drawn up under the supervision of several able military officers, designed to "organize a system similar to the National Guard of Connecticut, and one brigade, but it met with such violent and determined opposition from so many of the old chartered artillery organizations and the very economical members of the Legislature, that it met a defeat. The committee to whom it was referred held several meetings in the State House to which they invited the officers of the different military companies, and drew a large number of citizens to listen to the eloquent and spicy arguments of both friends and enemies of the bill. The General Assembly in convention elected Brigadier-General W. R. Walker major-general of the division; Brigadier-General E. C. Mauran, adjutant-general; Colonel C. R. Dennis, of the First Light Infantry, quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; William Gilpin, commissary-general, with the rank of colonel; Jabez C. Knight, paymaster-general, with the rank of colonel; Dr. Howard W. King, surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel; John Turner, of Bristol, judge-advocate, with the rank of colonel. The nomination of Colonel Fred Miller for brigadier-general of Second brigade was accepted at a meeting held March 7 by the Grand Committee by a large majority. The militia law after running the gauntlet of several damaging amendments remains the same as before, but the expectation is now that the General Assembly at the May session will appoint a commission to revise the law. The new tactics have not been issued yet by the Adjutant-General, but many officers have provided themselves, and are studying up for the spring parade. Colonel C. R. Dennis, who has been in command of the First Light Infantry for the past seven years, has, much to the regret of his command, resigned his position, and has since been elected quartermaster-general of the State.

MISSOURI.—In a recent issue we published with comments the remarks of a St. Louis paper on the dull condition of the Adjutant-General's Office of this State, which office, in the estimation of at least a rural editor, was one of the "pleasantest looking places" of the State. The sequel to all this is to some extent shown in the present lawless condition of the State, as graphically set forth in the recent message of Governor Woodson to the Legislature. After enumerating the outrages recently perpetrated throughout the State, the Governor says:

You have provided no military organization which he can use, nor have you set apart or appropriated one dollar to be used in the enforcement of the law except so far as the payment of rewards is concerned. I cannot express, or if I could, I have no means for paying for a secret service to aid in the emergencies by which you are surrounded. If we had a military force subject to my orders, which we have not, no means of furnishing them with transportation, or rations, or pay for services when rendered, has been provided. There is not now, nor has there been since I have been in office, one dollar in the military chest of the State, nor one dollar anywhere else that can be legitimately used in the suppression of a rebellion or enforcement of obedience to law. I suppose that there is not another State in the Union of which the same can be truthfully said. With the power to employ a secret police force, and the means to pay them provided, I can enforce the law, and either arrest or exterminate the parties to whom I have been referring. Without such power I do not believe that it can or that it will be done. To you, therefore, as the representatives of the people, and as the only department of the Government possessing the constitutional power to provide adequate means for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, and to preserve the honor and dignity of the State and the purity of our institutions and laws, I appeal for appropriate action in the premises.

NEVADA.—A correspondent writing from Virginia City, Nevada, says:

I notice in your issue of March 14 that the Massachusetts militia had received the new tactics. You say this shows enterprise. I concur; but what do you think of the Washington Guard of this city, who have been drilling in the new tactics for two weeks past, and we are 3,000 miles from New York city among the sage brush clad mountains? The company numbers about 80 members, all very well drilled in the old Upton.

The Washington Guard, Captain D. L. Smith, certainly deserves great credit, and its strength indicates hard work somewhere, and few companies in this vicinity, with all their advantages, can begin to show the spirit exhibited by this command. This company, we understand, is well uniformed and equipped, well up in not only the drill, but rifle practice. The press of Virginia city also speaks well of the Washington Guard's band.

ARMAMENT OF SHIPS OF WAR.

We give below the conclusion of Captain Jeffers important paper:

The next point to be determined is—Should the guns be mounted in pivot or broadside? The same reasons which cause the 9 inch to be superior to the 8 inch may also be urged in favor of the 11 inch. The higher the calibre the greater the range, accuracy and power. The 11 inch shell has the content, and nearly the weight, of 2 of 9 inch; and, since the pivot gun can be fought on either side, and usually the 9 in. cannot be shifted over, it is practically equal to 4 of 9 inch, whilst its weight with carriage is little more than that of 2 of 9 inch.

The concentration of effect due to the explosive capacity of the 11 inch shell is even more important than that due to penetration and size of orifice. The misfortune of the larger calibre is that its substantial benefits are seldom visible before those who continually experience the disadvantages of its greater weight and size. The bulk of the gun, the toil in handling it and its projectile, are ever enforced to the eye of the officer and to the exertions of the men. But the great power it confers is not exhibited by the ordinary practice, and remains a myth until the hour of battle discloses the fact and permits the heavy calibre to tell its own tale more eloquently than the most convincing arguments.

It has, however, been abundantly proved that the 9 inch gun is perfectly manageable on a broadside carriage in any vessel having sufficient room to work them; still, the writer is in favor of mounting them on a pivoted broadside carriage in all vessels, having reference here to the greater facility of training and consequently greater accuracy of fire, and the preservation of the decks, the fibres of which are crushed by the great weight resting on the front trucks.

The basis of armament is either—Given a ship of a certain tonnage, draft of water and speed, with so many tons of displacement assigned to ordnance, how dispose of that weight to best advantage? Or, as in the *Kansas* class—Given a designated battery, what is the smallest ship which, on a given draft of water, will carry that battery? In every case the bureau assigns the smallest number of the heaviest guns to form the weight, and prefers pivots to broadside when the deck arrangements will permit. For it is thoroughly established that a small number of large pieces will inflict injuries beyond the power of a large number of small pieces.

In order that she may exercise her full measure of offence, speed has become the indispensable attribute of every ship of war; without it her powers are altogether incomplete. It is very right that when a vessel of war encounters a superior force, speed should be able to make her safe, but the necessary diminution of offensive power should not be so great as to disable a first-class steamer from matching any vessel of her own class of inferior speed, but provided with a proper armament, otherwise her usual business would be running—*fighting the exception!*

It will often happen that in order to protect important interests, the battle must be fought at all hazards, and that avoiding the action will not serve the purpose. What then will be the chances of these costly fabrics? It is, moreover, certain, that we have a right to demand that our vessels of war shall have equal speed with those of other nations.

It is by this equality only that our vessels shall select and retain the distances they prefer, and less speed than this should not be admitted in any discussion of the subject. This does not mean that every United States ship shall equal in speed the best ships of other nations, but that the average speed of our Navy, taken collectively, shall be equal to that of others, also taken collectively. If, however, our ship is inferior in speed, then the choice of distance is with the enemy, who is supposed to prefer close quarters; but if our ship is properly armed, he can only reach this position after passing through the deliberate fire of powerful guns.

In 1863, Assistant Secretary Fox proposed, Admiral Dahlgren designed the armament, and Constructor Lenthall the hull of a vessel of the same length as the *Lancaster*, but with more beam, to carry 12 11 inch guns in broadside pivots, on main deck, and 2 11 inch in central pivots, on spar deck. This antedates, by some years, the English *Inconstant* and *Shah*, with a similar arrangement of armament. The great majority of cruising ships must continue to be wooden or (its equivalent) composite vessels; but with the introduction of iron-clads of various degrees of resistance, these wooden ships should be capable of effective offensive action against most cruising iron-clads.

And although the preceding reasoning is based on our present armaments and wooden ships, it is equally applicable to an iron-clad fleet, and there is no reason why our ships, heretofore superior to all others in armament, cannot be restored to an equality, for the time has now come when we must prepare for an entire change in the armament of our ships, although the principle for determining it remains undisturbed.

I am also of the opinion that this change must be the introduction of the rifled cannon as the entire armament of our ships, otherwise we shall find ourselves, in a war with any leading power, overmatched not only in numbers but in power of individual ships. This we cannot afford; our ships, if few, should be the best of their kind, and hitherto, so far as armament was concerned, were superior to all foreign ships.

A clever English writer remarks of our ships in 1812. "By substituting long guns instead of our short ones, they secured for themselves the immense advantage of being able, without loss or damage, luxuriously to pummel us to death, at ranges which they had pre-calculated they would be completely out of our reach." But other powers have since adopted our system of a few heavy guns, and have, after many years of experiment and millions of expenditure, established two, or

perhaps three, systems of rifled ordnance as worthy of confidence.

1st. The system of breech-loading, known as Krupp's, to whom it owes its experimental development; though it is understood that this system was presented to Captain Wise, one of my predecessors, years before Krupp adopted it. The essential features, the round-backed wedge, the locking-screw and the gas-check, are due to our countryman Broadwell. It is, however, probable that it would not have proved a success in our hands, owing to the state of the steel manufacture in our country at that time.

2d. The French System.—This, which has been successfully applied to the largest calibres, is also an American invention, developed in France.

3d. The Woolwich muzzle loading, has met with success as a gun; but its studded projectile is far inferior to our expanding system. Recent advices show that after pool-pooling our expanding system for many years, and experimenting on wads and gas-checks to prevent erosion in the bore of their muzzle-loading guns, our English friends are about abandoning the studded projectiles for our own plan. The principal advantage of rifle cannon consists in their greater penetration, due to the concentration of effect on a smaller and better form of surface; next, in greater explosive contents for same weight; then range, and, lastly, accuracy. The accuracy of spherical projectiles is, however, quite sufficient at usual engaging distances, and the difference due to a rifle projectile is quite lost in the difficulties of aiming, and the motion of both vessels. That the rifle to be adopted should be a breech-loader is, I think, obvious, and for two principal reasons:

1st. In order to utilize a slow powder less destructive to the gun, the bore must have greater length in order to admit of a longer time for the gasses to act.

2d. Since guns wear out by the rush of gas over the projectile in muzzle loaders, scoring the bore is largely prevented by breech-loading.

To these we may add, that with the increased length of gun, the beam of very few ships will permit the muzzle of the gun to come within the port for convenient loading. That there is no risk of accident from overloading, and that incipient cracks are easily detected. Having no colonies, it is not probable that we will ever construct cruising iron-clads, nor does it appear to be necessary, since most of those now in existence, may be pierced by their own guns, or such guns as they should carry, if properly armed. Since the general introduction of armored ships, the conditions of warfare have been altered, and the subject of penetration has become of paramount importance. With wooden ships, the mere lodgment of a shell in the side before its explosion, might inflict a fatal injury; but against armored ships complete perforation is essential. The form of the projectile, its material, cross-section, weight, and velocity on impact, must be such as to insure this, or it will be practically harmless. Experiment has proven that shells containing a suitable bursting charge may be driven through plates of a thickness equal to the calibre at short ranges, and this is about the limit of useful effect. Therefore, with the present types of armored ships carrying from 4½ to 6 inches of armor, 7 inch is the lowest calibre on which we can rely to insure perforation, taking into consideration oblique impact, even at short range. The English have, however, settled on the 8 inch, the Prussians 8½ (21 centim.) and the French 7.5 (19 centim.) as the gun for general service, weighing from 17,000 to 20,000 lbs., firing with charges of 27.5 to 35 lbs. of powder, projectiles from 116 to 180 lbs., capable of perforating 6 inch of iron at 1,000 yards.

The monitors are deficient in speed, though formidable antagonists at close quarters; their sphere of offence does not extend beyond 500 yards, which might be increased to 3,500 yards, by the substitution of an efficient rifle of the same weight, 10 inch or 11 inch calibre for the 15 inch smooth bore. Various projects have been brought forward to convert our present smooth bore guns into rifles, but these are all makeshifts, permissible in time of war, but unpardonable waste in peace. Our futile efforts to utilize the old small arm should warn us to make no expenditures in this direction. Other nations possess much greater stocks of convertible guns, but none have thought fit to so convert them, nor can they be converted to breech-loaders, which I consider the essential feature in any rifled system. A writer in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 28, 1874, gives a summary of the objections to converted guns, which I commend to your perusal.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

HERM VON DREYER, of Soemmerda, the inventor of the Prussian needle-gun, has taken out a patent for a new breech-loader in Prussia for the term of three years.

THE English Navy in commission on the 1st of March comprised 240 ships, carrying 1,737 guns, and manned by 25,170 officers and men, 5,981 marines, and 2,801 boys.

AHMED PASHA, Chief Constructor of the Turkish Navy, has left Constantinople for London to arrange about the building of a small monitor similar in design to the *Devastation*.

THE Moncrieff 64-pounder hydro-pneumatic siege gun-carriage has been again subjected to experiment at Shoeburyness. Twenty-two rounds of shot and shell were fired with full charges of powder, and at angles of elevation ranging from point blank up to 15 degrees, without the slightest hitch.

LIEUTENANT THE HON. H. WOOD, Tenth Hussars, Aid de Camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, has presented to the Queen the Royal State umbrellas belonging to the King of Ashantee, which was taken from the King's palace at Coomassie, and sent home for presentation to her Majesty by Major Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley "as a humble tribute of dutiful respect and affection from her

Majesty's military and naval forces that took part in the war."

THE usual order of things—namely, a merchant vessel receiving help from a man-of-war—was reversed in the case of the British gunboat *Grouler*, during a late passage through the Red Sea, she having received assistance from the British steamer *Deucalion*, when in distress from want of sufficient steam-power and fuel to reach Aden. The owners of the *Deucalion* have claimed £600 as salvage, and this amount has been paid by the Admiralty.

THE London *Telegraph's* Australian correspondent says: Henri Rochefort and his companions escaped from New Caledonia in a small open boat. They had been three days at sea when they were picked up by a British sailing vessel and brought to an Australian port. Rochefort has telegraphed to Paris for funds. He intends to visit the United States and lecture in New York and other American cities before he returns to Europe, where he will probably take up his residence in Brussels.

A BRITISH Naval Officer sends the London *Graphic* a sketch of the wreck of the Spanish iron-clad *Tetuan* which was set on fire by the insurgents Dec. 31st, burnt to the water's edge and then blew up. "The explosion must have been something tremendous," he writes, "as huge pieces of timber, all black and charred, are strewn about the shore many hundred yards away from the vessel. The principal remains of the wreck are the funnels and casings and the charred stump of the foremast." The *Tetuan* was one of the finest iron-clads in the Spanish navy. She was 4,000 tons, carried 38 guns (all however of light calibre) and cost upwards of £320,000 for her construction, and £100,000 for her armament.

"A SAILOR," writing to an English journal, thinks there should be a royal commission to inquire into the state of the British ironclad fleet. The following, he says, is the condition of the ironclads:—Effective—Bellerophon, Defence, Monarch, Resistance, Vanguard, Warrior, and Research (?). Boilers below pressure—Achilles, Agincourt, Hercules, Lord Warden, Northumberland, and Research (?). Shaky engines—Audacious, Invincible, Iron Duke, Sultan, Swiftsure, and Triumph. Boilers, etc., worn out—Black Prince, Enterprise, Favourite, Hector, Lord Clyde, Minotaur, Ocean, Caledonia, Penelope, Prince Albert, Prince Consort, Royal Alfred, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, and Zealous.

A COMMITTEE appointed some time since to investigate the best mode of facilitating the payment of wages on board the ships composing the English navy having made their report, the Admiralty have had the same subject under their consideration, and decided to supply pay-boxes with drawers divided into compartments and numbered, so that the pay of each man, when made up, may be placed in the compartment bearing his number in the ship's books, so that the operation of paying the ship's company may be conducted with rapidity and correctness. Money-drawers, specially fitted for the reception of the various coins, are also to be provided.

In these days of temperance "crusades," perhaps the following extract from general orders issued Feb. 10, 1874, by Major General Leffroy, at Bermuda, may be interesting:—"His Excellency cannot refrain from recording the honorable fact that so small a proportion of courts-martial has not been noted in this command for some years as in the Royal Engineers during the last twelve months." "This most gratifying fact," says the *Broad Arrow*, "is mainly attributable to the hearty co-operation of the men with their medical officer, Dr. Leet, to establish a regimental temperance society, which now numbers amongst its steady members nearly one-third of the whole strength of Royal Engineers in this command."

THE N. Y. *Times* compiled the subjoined table of the strength and cost of European armies. We have not verified the figures, but they may be taken as approximately correct:

	Army in Peace.	Army Cost.	Revenue of Government.
Germany.....	430,845	\$64,983,246	\$111,182,080
Switzerland.....	84,369	490,205	5,147,000
Norway.....	43,000	1,120,000	6,061,895
Denmark.....	37,850	4,538,045	11,641,145
France.....	404,192	96,000,000	500,204,020
Russia.....	765,872	107,263,090	343,256,305
Austria.....	278,470	11,225,405	282,316,620
Belgium.....	37,391	7,425,600	37,782,800
Greece.....	8,457	1,443,380	6,089,820
Italy.....	214,667	36,643,310	309,667,005
Netherlands.....	59,491	6,840,208	18,295,212
Portugal.....	18,185	3,580,690	24,258,200
Spain.....	151,668	23,651,605	139,508,730
Sweden.....	132,775	3,005,000	15,426,820
Turkey.....	148,689	17,000,500	84,887,150
England.....	177,678	74,122,500	383,043,850

Total.....2,993,600 \$459,332,784 \$2,278,769,652

THE *Borsen Zeitung* says that the late artillery trials in Germany have proved that all the German guns now in use can, at a distance of about 1,000 paces, pierce through any iron plate the thickness of which does not exceed 2½ centimetres more than the bore of the gun. This would give the 28-centimetre gun a power of piercing an iron plate of 30.5 centimetres, or twelve inches English. The only materials used in the construction of the German guns are cast steel, bronze, and iron. The cast-steel guns are made exclusively in Krupp's establishment, and the bronze guns in the gun-foundry at Spandau. The material used for cast-iron guns is the cast-iron of Sayn, which is produced from brown iron ore. Gunpowder for the Artillery is made in the factory at Spandau. Fourteen different kinds of powder, besides the ordinary gunpowder and prismatic powder, are used for exploding purposes.

THE review of the troops of the Ashantee expedition took place at Windsor, March 30th, in presence of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edin-

burgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Arthur. General Sir Garnet Wolseley was in command. The men bore evidences of the campaign, being bronzed and worn in appearance, but their condition was generally good, and the march past was unusually spirited. In the presence of the entire force the Queen, assisted by the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh made Sir Garnet Wolseley a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath and conferred on Lord Gifford the Victoria Cross. The ceremony was most impressive, and the troops repeatedly cheered for the Queen, the members of the royal family and General Wolseley. In the House of Lords the Duke of Richmond, and in the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli moved a vote of thanks to General Wolseley and the officers and men of the expedition, supporting the motion with laudatory speeches. The vote was unanimously adopted, with cheers.

THE Army bills which have been presented to the Prussian Reichstag, fix the effective military strength, at 17,033 officers, 401,659 non-commissioned officers, private soldiers and musicians; 1,679 surgeons, 631 paymasters, 604 veterinary surgeons, 587 armorers, 93 saddlers and 93,158 horses. The number of infantry regiments is 148. There is provided a school for gunnery and six schools for sub-officers. Besides these there are 26 battalions of chasseurs, 274 landwehr district commands, 93 cavalry regiments, 1 military riding school, 35 regiments of field artillery, 13 regiments of foot artillery, 3 battalions of horse artillery, 18 battalions of pioneers and train, 1 railway battalion company in Berlin and a railway battalion company in Bavaria. The schools for cadets receive special attention. In these nurseries for officers there now live 1,800 young men under instruction and training. They are distributed as follows:—Berlin, 800 pupils; Potsdam, 240; Caim, 180; Wahlstadt, 220; Benaburg, 220, and Orantenstein, 140. These do not include the Dresden cadets. The war marine is also being overhauled and increased, and the total money credit asked for exceeds \$65,000,000.

CORRESPONDENCE from Singapore, dated February 5, says relative to the Acheenese war: The Kraton has fallen. On the 24th January it was occupied by the Dutch. But the victory, which was expected to end the war, was not only bloodless but fruitless. After a long bombardment it was evacuated by the Acheenese, who retired on the 20th January with all their arms and military stores. The bombardment of the empty fort continued for four days, when the Dutch visited it. They were compelled to retire immediately to their old position, the Acheenese threatening to cut off their communication with the fleet. In order to hold the Kraton they will have to build a series of earthworks four miles long, which reports say they have begun. The Dutch are silent about the victory, refusing to give any details, but the Acheenese report says: "The Dutch bombarded the Kraton for four or five days, either knowing or not knowing that it was deserted. However, the fact that no return was made to their fire should have been, after a day or two, a sufficient indication that it was empty of all its contents. At the expiration of the five days they advanced upon it, found only stones and an untenable place, and retired to write their bulletin and publish all over Java that they have taken the Kraton."

A RETURN furnished to the House of Commons last session, but only lately printed shows the age and chest-measurement of the recruits passed into the service between 31st July, 1870, and 31st December, 1872. During this period, over fifty thousand recruits were passed into the Guards, Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line. The average of chest-measurement was highest amongst the recruits for the Household Cavalry, as might be expected from the standard of height imposed. In the 1st Life Guards, 75 recruits were passed, their average age being 19 9-12th years, and their mean chest-measurement 36 65 inches. In the Blues, 99 recruits averaged 36 29 inches. In the King's Dragoon Guards the measurement was as high, being the same as in the 2nd Life Guards, 36 50 inches on an average of 226 recruits. The Scots Greys passed more recruits than any other cavalry corps during the period in question, viz., 379 recruits, whose ages averaged 20 1-12th years, and whose chest-measurement was 35 60 inches. In the other cavalry regiments the measurement varied from 35 31 inches in the 4th Dragoon

Guards, to 38 34 inches in the 8th Hussars. In the Royal Artillery, no general record of chest-measurement was kept; but calculating the average of the whole 11,049 recruits passed for the regiment from those enlisted at Woolwich, it appears as 35 25 inches; the average age being 19 5-12 years. In the Royal Engineers, 1416 recruits were passed, their age being 19 8-12 years, and their chest-measurement 34 inches. For the battalions of Foot Guards 1857 recruits were passed; their ages ranged from 19 4-12 to 19 11-12 years. The chest average of recruits was highest in the 2nd Battalion of the Coldstreams, 35 25 inches, and lowest in the 3rd Battalion of Grenadiers, 34 21 inches.

SPEAKING of the condition of the troops engaged in the Ashantee war, the *British Medical Journal* says: "A glance at the return serves to show the unusually small proportion of killed to wounded, viz., 8 deaths only out of 269 wounded. The small proportion of dangerous and very severe wounds to slight wounds is equally noticeable, viz., 12 of the former and 9 of the latter to 163 slight wounds. The figures are almost reversed as compared with those of the proportions of the different kinds of casualties in recent European conflicts. The fact is, of course, explained by the nature of the arms and ammunition used by the Ashantees; firstly, their indifferent firelocks; secondly, their use of slugs, projectiles quickly losing their velocity after discharge, easily stopped after penetration, and not capable of breaking the stronger bones of the body; and thirdly, by the absence of artillery. But the small proportion of killed and dangerous wounds to the total number of casualties also points to another fact. There must have been an admirable disposition of the British troops engaged, and they must have been well kept in hand, especially in the two hotly-contested fights at Amoaful and at the River Dah, or there would have been more deaths and dangerous injuries among them from accidental wounds caused by their own powerful Enfield rifles. In battles in the open field there is always a certain number of casualties from men in front being hit by projectiles discharged from the rear or from flanking fire; but in bush-fighting, where the difficulties of ascertaining the relative positions, and of distinguishing between the fire of friends and foes, are often immense, it might well be feared that such mishaps would be greatly more frequent. This danger must have been carefully guarded against in the actions on the advance to Coomassie. Thus, it is satisfactory to see that life has been carefully husbanded. Elaborate precautions were taken to guard against sickness, and these have been singularly successful. The General and officers have done their duty most gallantly; and, in pressing the enemy impetuously, have known how to spare their own men, as well as when to lead them on. We may claim for the medical department and for its chiefs and officers, both here and in the field, that, both in organizing the sanitary details of the expedition and in the performance of their duties in the field, they have admirably succeeded in fulfilling a very onerous, important, and trying task, and deserved well of the country."

THE London *United Service Gazette*, in advocating a change in Naval titles, says: "Let us take the Ashantee War. How many of the public who have read the accounts of this war, and the despatches of the General in command, are there able to distinguish between the different ranks of Naval and Military officers engaged in it who have been named by their titles? Colonels in command of regiments or on the Staff, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants of the land forces engaged, are all easily distinguishable. But of the millions who have read of the services rendered by the Naval part of the force, how few there are who know that the Captain in command of the Naval Brigade holds a higher relative position than a Captain in the Army, or that the Naval Lieutenant is something more than a regimental one? They read of Captain This and Lieutenant That, and so on, without being at all aware of the difference existing between the several ranks so called. It is not enough that these distinctions are understood amongst the officers belonging to both the Services; something more is necessary. The rank of an officer is as much a distinction and deserves to be as much respected as that of a Duke, and the one, from the title attached to it, should be as easily distinguishable as the other. How far this is from being the case with Naval Titles both Services well know, but the public have no guide by which it may be enabled to render to the officers of the Navy—

the Service with which it is brought least in contact—the social position and respect it would willingly afford them, could it only distinguish their rank by their titles." "While advocating a change in Naval Titles, we are prepared to suggest what that change should be, together with its relative Army rank. As we have before said, let the titles of the Flag ranks and their relative rank with the Army remain unchanged. Let Commodores of the first and of the second class have the prefix of 'flag' attached to the title, and let Flag Commodores of the first class take the relative rank of Major-General, but be the junior of that rank. Let Flag Commodores of the second class rank with Brigadier-Generals; Captains to be styled Commodores, and to rank with Colonels; Commanders to retain their present title, and to rank with Lieutenant-Colonels; Lieutenants of and above eight years' seniority to be styled Lieutenant-Commanders, and to rank with Majors; and Lieutenants under eight years' seniority to be styled Captains, and to rank with Captains; Sub-Lieutenants, having passed all examinations, to be styled Lieutenants, and to rank with Lieutenants; Midshipmen—if it is desirable to change this title—to be styled Sub-Lieutenants, and to rank with Sub-Lieutenants. Under any circumstances, it appears to have really become a necessity that the present title of Captain should be abolished, and that of Commodore substituted. After attaining the next highest step below flag rank, and having spent the best years of his life in doing so, a Captain in the Navy should find himself placed by his title beyond the possibility of doubt as to his relative position, either with the sister Service or elsewhere."

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party desiring should accompany the notice.]

BENHAM—FITZGUGH—On Wednesday morning, March 25th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, Major D. W. BENHAM, U. S. Army, and KATE, youngest daughter of the late H. G. Fitzgugh, Esq., of Chicago. No cards.

DODGE—CLEMENT—At Whipple Heights, Arizona, December 27th, at the residence of Brigadier General George Crook, U. S. A., Lieutenant FRED. L. DODGE, 23rd Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss LAURA, daughter of the late Major F. Clement, Prussian Army.

RAWN—NAUMAN—In Lancaster, Pa., March 26th, by the Rev. E. Shippen Watson, CHAS. C. RAWN, Capt. 7th Infantry, and ISABEL D., daughter of the late Col. Geo. Nauman, U. S. A. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ADAMS—At Bernard House, Vallejo, California, March 19th, FREDERICK FRIEL, only son of Lieutenant J. Dexter and Margaret J. Adams, U. S. Navy, aged two weeks.

STEWART—At Sitka, Alaska, February 5th, of pneumonia, LILLIE OCTAVIA, daughter of Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, and Lillie, his wife, aged 1 year and 6 days.

OBITUARY.

ROBINSON—Sergeant JAMES ROBINSON, Company "E" 11th, U. S. Infantry, for two months on detached service at the head of Concho, accidentally shot himself on the 8th March while buffalo hunting. When the news reached Fort Concho, Texas, a meeting was hastily convened to express sorrow for his untimely death, as deceased was highly respected in his company. He was a native of Lisnakee parish, county Fennanagh, Ireland. Sergeant Henry Ruhland occupied the chair, and private Chas. B. Moran acted as Secretary, when the following preamble was read and resolutions unanimously passed.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His All Wise Providence to suddenly remove from our midst our esteemed companion and fellow soldier Sergeant James Robinson it is therefore

Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of Sergeant James Robinson and feel that by his death we lose a faithful companion and an honored and esteemed member of our company and that we tender to his bereaved parents our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on General Merritt, commander of the Post to respectfully request that a detail may be dispatched to the head of Concho for the purpose of disinterring the remains of deceased and that they be brought to this Post for burial.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and that a copy be forwarded to his parents.

The body will probably reach Concho on Wednesday, 18th, as General Merritt, always anxious to attend to the reasonable demands of deserving soldiers, at once granted the detail. The day before it was the pleasing duty of the members of the Company to present Corporal Chas. J. Player with a testimonial and purse of seventy dollars as a mark of their esteem and this sad news having reached here so inopportunist has cast quite a gloom over the spirits of the men.

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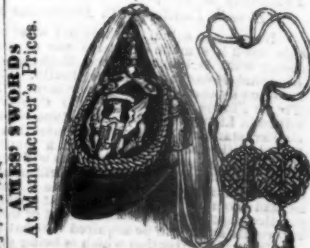
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